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Gallup Poll

Nixon's Popularity Gains Following Watergate Speech

By George Gallup

Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

PRINCETON, N.J., Aug. 21.—President since the Roosevelt years to measure presidential popularity.

"Do you approve or disapprove of the way Nixon is handling his job as President?"

The table below shows the trend in Mr. Nixon's popularity since January:

	Approve	Disapprove	No Opinion
Aug. 17-19	38	54	8
Aug. 3-6	31	57	12
July 6-9	40	49	11
June 22-25	45	45	10
June 1-4	44	45	11
May 11-14	44	45	11
May 4-7	45	42	13
April 27-30	43	49	12
April 6-9	54	36	10
March 30-April 2	59	32	9
Feb. 16-19	65	25	10
Jan. 28-31	58	25	17
Jan. 12-15	51	37	12

Further evidence that the President's speech failed to dispel widespread doubts among the American people is the finding that 58 percent of those who have seen or heard the speech say they are dissatisfied with his explanation regarding Watergate, compared to 34 percent who say they are satisfied.

Despite the fact that as many people as ever (31%) think Mr. Nixon played some role in the Watergate situation, only about one person in five (23 percent) in the latest survey thinks the President should be impeached and compelled to leave the presidency.

Mr. Nixon's gain in popularity following his nationwide televised speech could, at least in part, be anticipated. Surveys taken immediately after major televised addresses by Presidents over a number of years on a wide range of topics typically have shown increases in the approval rating for the chief executive.

37-Point Drop

The President's lowest rating since he has been in office (31 percent) was recorded in the previous (Aug. 3-6) survey, following several weeks of televised hearings on Watergate. That rating represented a drop of 37 points from Mr. Nixon's high point of 68 percent recorded last January, following the Vietnam peace settlement—the most precipitous drop yet recorded for a seven-month period. It was also the lowest rating given any President in 30 years—since January 1958, when 31 percent registered approval in President Truman's final month in office.

The following table shows the highest and lowest popularity ratings for each of the last five Presidents:

	High	Low	Avg.
Nixon (to date)	68	31	55
Johnson	50	35	54
Kennedy	83	57	70
Eisenhower	79	49	66
Truman	87	23	48

This is the question which has been asked about the incumbent



LIKES WHERE HE'S BEEN—Georgia's Lt. Gov. Lester Maddox, who has gained some fame for his ability to do things backwards, including ride a bicycle, proves he can master a mule the same way. The demonstration came during a Mule Days fete at Dahlonega, Ga.

CIA Faces the First Overhaul Of Its Organization in 10 Years

By David Binder

LANGLEY, Va., Aug. 21 (NYT).—The Central Intelligence Agency is about to undergo its first major organizational changes in 10 years, high officials disclosed yesterday.

One agency operation facing reorganization is the top-level office of national estimates, which consists of 10 executives and 30 staff members.

National intelligence estimates—drawing if need be on the resources of the entire intelligence community, including the Defense Department and the Labor, Treasury and Agriculture Departments—are regarded as the CIA's most comprehensive reports.

These estimates are prepared mostly at the request of the National Security Council—that is to say, the White House—and deal with specific problems such as political terrorism, or a country or a region.

Wide Marble Halls

In the wide marble halls of the intelligence agency's headquarters, decorated with large abstract paintings, a visitor learns that the contemplated changes "will also affect the seventh floor," where the agency's chiefs are.

But senior officials denied suggestions that "heads might roll," or that basic intelligence procedures would be altered.

They pointed out that John W. Rumsfeld, the last director of national estimates, retired in June when he reached the age of normal retirement. "He did not resign," as was reported in the press," an official said, adding that other senior officials had also retired in recent months upon reaching 60.

"The estimative process won't be lost in the juggling and tinkering that is going on," an official contended, "and the talent won't be lost either."

The aim of the shift, according to officials here, is to achieve a "repackaging" of the agency's reporting, especially to the White House. One CIA man spoke of "sharpening up our copy."

The changes appear to be in part a response to demands of the agency's principal customer, the White House, for precise, clearly focused responses to specific policy questions rather than scholarly tomes, for which the office of national estimates has been noted.

The office of estimates has been turning out its papers for more than two decades sometimes at a rate of 50 a year. It has recently been facing a kind of competition from its nominal boss, the National Security Council.

Under the prodding of Henry A. Kissinger, the President's adviser on national security, the 100-man National Security Council has produced more than 200 "National Security Study Memorandums," on topics ranging from "Chemical-Biological Agents" to "Iceland" and "Malta."

The changes may also result in a new name for the office of national estimates, formed in

As Nationwide Strike Hits Chile 2 Reported Killed in Santiago Left-Right Clash

SANTIAGO, Aug. 21 (AP).—Terrorists fire-bombed a labor union office and dynamited a rail line today and gunshots rang out during Santiago street clashes.

The violence was connected with a nationwide anti-government strike that hit many sectors of the Chilean economy.

An unofficial police source said two persons were killed and six persons wounded as fighting around the National Congress Building spilled into the nearby tree-lined Plaza de Armas.

Witnesses said shots came from the tops of office buildings in the neighborhood.

Riot police using tear gas and water cannon trucks attempted to keep both sides separated. But the demonstrators regrouped on nearby streets and clashed again.

The violence began when members of the rightist National Party gathered outside the congress to show their support for wives of striking truckers. The women have been camping out in the building's halls for the last week.

Striking truckers, bus and taxi owners were joined by store owners, professional employees and labor groups.

The participants ranged from physicians to pilots for LAN-Chile, the state airline.

An estimated half-a-million Chileans from the country's 10 million inhabitants participated in the walkouts, ranging from 24 to 48 hours, in sympathy with the transport strike and protesting the policies of President Salvador Allende, who has vowed to turn Chile socialist.

The center of the capital was tranquil during the morning with fewer people on the streets because of lack of public transportation and closed shops and stores.

But essential operations remained open, as did soda fountains and restaurants.

Before dawn, the Santiago headquarters of the Central Workers' Confederation was fire-bombed. Nobody was hurt, but three families living in the same building in a working-class district of the capital were left homeless.

The confederation is Chile's largest single labor organization and is controlled by Marxists on a national level. But the Santiago district is led by members of the opposition parties who decided to call the local out on strike with the others at midnight yesterday for 48 hours.

Garageless Sought

The confederation of truck owners went on strike July 26 protesting the lack of new vehicles, spare parts and low rates. They also wanted guarantees from the leftist government that they would not be nationalized.

A week later, most bus and taxi owners joined them in a sympathy strike.

The shopkeepers went out to protest the lack of goods to sell because they claim the state is taking over the distribution system and discriminating against private enterprise.

About half of Chile's 7,000 doctors also went out for 48 hours to protest shortages of medicine and instruments. They handled only emergency cases.

Air Force Situation

Meanwhile, President Allende flew back from southern Chile last night to clear up a potentially dangerous situation that

had developed around Gen. Cesar Ruiz, the commander of the air force.

Gen. Ruiz, one of three military men recently added to Mr. Allende's cabinet in a move to end the truckers' strike, resigned Friday as public works and transport minister after failing to end the walkout. Mr. Allende replaced him in the cabinet and also named a new air force commander. But Gen. Ruiz said in a broadcast Sunday night that he had not relinquished the air force post.

Monday morning, the air force public relations office issued a communiqué saying all units had been put on the alert and that Gen. Ruiz was the air force's only "authentic" leader. Naval officers ordered their men to stand by in their barracks, and air force commanders sent their jet fighters away from Santiago to keep them from being grounded by the army.

However, after extended consultations between Mr. Allende and the military leaders, Gen. Ruiz handed over his command to Gen. Gustavo Leigh at a ceremony attended by the president.

Built an Electromagnet Into His Car

Winner of Soap Box Derby Is Disqualified

AKRON, Ohio, Aug. 21 (UPI).—Officials of the All-American Soap Box Derby want to talk to the winner of Saturday's 36th running of the contest. They want to inform him he isn't the champion any more.

James H. Gronen, 14, of Boulder, Colo., made dubious derby history today when he became the first winner ever to be disqualified.

Derby officials said the boy was "somewhere in the United States vacationing with his parents, celebrating his victory."

Officials disqualified James

after an inspection of his green racer showed he had installed an electromagnetic device which would enable his car "to be pulled from the starting place."

Derby general manager Paul C. Livick said the device would have been overlooked because the boy had built it into the nose of the car. "It was only through X-rays that we were able to discover the device," Mr. Livick said.

Bret A. Yarbrough, 11, of Elk Grove, Calif., who finished a close second in the race, was proclaimed the winner.

Bret will receive the \$7,500

scholarship instead of the second place prize of a \$5,000 scholarship.

Derby officials said James manufactured the system so it could be activated by a metal helmet when he lay back in a prone position just as the race began. A heavy metal plate from the ground holds the racer in position but is released, falling backward, when the race begins.

In effect, the electromagnet acted as a "motor" to help the car gather speed in the early, critical moments, Mr. Livick said. The derby cars are expected to rely only on gravity to roll down an inclined course.

'Friend' Emerges as FBI Spy In Trial of Anti-War Veteran

By John Kifner

GAINESVILLE, Fla., Aug. 21 (NYT).—Scott Camil leaned against the lectern, looking at the man in the witness chair, and asked: "Would you say we were good friends?"

"No," replied Emerson L. Poe. "I don't consider myself a friend."

There was absolute silence in the courtroom during the examination conducted by the man who is charged by the government with being the ringleader of a plot to disrupt the 1972 Republican National Convention. Acting as his own lawyer, Mr. Camil faced the man who, until Friday, he thought was his closest confidant but who was now on the stand as an informer for the FBI.

Mr. Camil, a wiry figure with a bushy black beard, asked the bald, portly Poe:

"Did you give a surprise birthday party for Nancy (McCormack) Camil's girl friend) at your house? Did Nancy and I come out to your farm to ride horses? Do you remember if we came out to your home to help decorate your Christmas tree?"

"Yes to each query

"Yes," the witness replied to each of the questions.

"Did Nancy and I console your wife after her miscarriage?" Mr. Camil asked. "There was a long pause."

"I don't recall," Mr. Poe said, finally.

When Mr. Poe surfaced as a government witness on Friday the defense demanded, and got, a hearing into his activities.

Hurricane Hits Mexican Coast

VERACRUZ, Mexico, Aug. 21 (UPI).—Hurricane Brenda smashed into the Mexican coast with winds up to 112 miles an hour today, triggering floods and killing at least two persons, Mexican officials said.

The 35 crewmen of a Greek freighter were reported trapped in their sinking vessel.

The hurricane hit hardest at Ciudad del Carmen and Campeche, two cities on Mexico's Gulf of Campeche coast. The town of Campeche was reported 80 percent flooded, the officials said.

The defense charged that Mr. Camil had frequently discussed his defense strategy with Mr. Poe, who had been his assistant regional coordinator in the Vietnam Veterans Against the War, and Mr. Camil had gone out to Mr. Poe's farm to work on his case in quiet surroundings.

Witness's Disclaimers

Yesterday and on Friday, Mr. Poe swore that although he reported to the FBI "every conversation" he had had with Mr. Camil since Mr. Camil's indictment, he had never discussed defense strategy.

U.S. District Judge Winston E. Arrow turned down defense motions to dismiss the charges or bar Mr. Poe's testimony because of government penetration of the defense camp.

Seven anti-war veterans and a supporter are on trial here, charged with plotting to assault the Republican convention with automatic weapons, slingshots and crossbows.

Newsman Accused Of Kidnap Hoax Jailed in Rome

ROME, Aug. 21 (AP).—Police took American television correspondent Jack Begon in handcuffs to a Rome jail today to await arraignment on charges that his story about being kidnapped by the Mafia was a hoax.

Doctors described him as "totally exhausted" and ordered him placed in the infirmary wing of Regina Coeli jail.

The 63-year-old producer-correspondent of the American Broadcasting Co. was transferred to the jail from a private international hospital where he turned up Monday with a tale of being kidnapped by the Mafia four weeks ago and taken to the United States. But Rome's chief of detectives, Domenico Scall, called Mr. Begon's story of abduction "fiction."

Mr. Begon is accused of simulating a crime and of stealing money from ABC. The network's New York headquarters said about \$5,000 was missing from its Rome office. Both charges carry maximum terms of three years in prison.

Interpol

Senators Won't Probe Claims Of FBI Misuse by FDR, LBJ

By William L. Claiborne

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (WP).—Written allegations by a former FBI assistant director that two former Presidents, Franklin D. Roosevelt and Lyndon B. Johnson, used federal investigators against political opponents will not be discussed by the select Senate Watergate committee because they are "far, far too personal" and are unsubstantiated, the committee's deputy counsel said yesterday.

Rufus L. Edmisten, the deputy counsel, confirmed the existence of a memo written by former FBI Assistant Director William C. Sullivan that alleges that President Roosevelt asked the FBI to call off investigations of political allies and to make inquiries about the private lives of enemies.

But Mr. Edmisten said the memo will not be used as a basis of inquiry by the committee because it "contains personal cheap shots" based on undocumented recollections of Mr. Sullivan, and generally is "rather distasteful."

"We don't think it serves any useful purpose. It's not based on any established facts," said Mr. Edmisten.

Intervention Sought

The Sullivan memo, according to Time magazine, said President Roosevelt asked the agency to intervene in a probe of his under secretary of state, Sumner Welles, who had been accused of homosexual activities.

The memo also reportedly accused President Roosevelt of asking the FBI to "dig up dirt" on enemies, and charged that Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt made "some unusual requests" of the bureau.

The document also claims that President Johnson sought FBI information about Democratic senators who opposed him, and during the 1964 and 1968 Demo-

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Copenhagen	1.00 pm	6.20 pm
Frankfurt	8.25 am	1.35 pm
	11.45 am	3.10 pm
	2.45 pm	8.35 pm
Hamburg (747 & 727)	8.40 am	4.05 pm
Lisbon	1.45 pm	4.00 pm
London	11.00 am	1.35 pm
	1.30 pm	4.05 pm
	3.45 pm	6.20 pm
	6.00 pm	8.35 pm
Munich	9.55 am	3.10 pm
Paris	4.30 pm	7.25 pm
Rome	11.00 am	2.05 pm
	2.40 pm	7.25 pm
Vienna	10.20 am	4.00 pm

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FROM	LEAVE	FREQUENCY	ARRIVE N.Y.
Belgrade	9.40 am	Mo/We/Th	5.10 pm
Bergen	1.20 pm	Mo/Th	6.00 pm
	10.15 am	Tu/Fr/Su	6.00 pm
Brussels	2.00 pm	Daily except Fr & Su	5.10 pm
	4.45 pm	Fr & Su	7.55 pm
Bucharest	9.05 am	Mo/Th	5.10 pm
Düsseldorf	12.25 pm	Daily except Fr & Su	5.10 pm
Glasgow	3.45 pm	Daily (707)	6.00 pm
Keflavik	4.55 pm	Tu	7.00 pm
Moscow	2.30 pm	Fr/Su	7.55 pm
Nice	10.45 am	Su	6.45 pm
	8.40 am	Tu	4.00 pm
Oslo	1.05 pm	Tu/Fr/Su	6.00 pm
	11.45 am	Mo/Th	6.00 pm
	1.20 pm	We	6.00 pm
Paris	11.40 am	Daily (707)	2.55 pm
Prague	11.30 am	We/Sa	4.55 pm
Shannon	3.00 pm	Daily except Tu	4.55 pm
	3.00 pm	Tu	7.00 pm
Stockholm	11.45 am	We	6.00 pm
	12.45 pm	Sa	6.00 pm
Stuttgart	12.00 noon	Tu	7.00 pm
	12.00 noon	Mo/Th/Fr/Su	4.55 pm
Warsaw	9.45 am	Tu/Sa	5.10 pm

ALL TIMES SHOWN ARE LOCAL

Daily flights to other cities in the USA:

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Boston	Rome	10.05 am	12.50 pm
Detroit	London	10.40 am	1.55 pm
Los Angeles (747)	London	12.30 pm	3.35 pm
Los Angeles (747)	Paris	10.00 am	3.35 pm
Minneapolis**	London	10.40 am	3.43 pm
New Orleans*	London	11.30 am	6.12 pm
Philadelphia	Amsterdam	11.30 am	4.35 pm

TO	FROM	LEAVE	ARRIVE
Philadelphia	London	1.45 pm	4.35 pm
Philadelphia	Rome	10.05 am	3.00 pm
San Francisco (747)	London	12.30 pm	6.20 pm
San Francisco (747)	Paris	10.00 am	6.20 pm
San Francisco	London	5.45 pm	10.45 pm
Seattle (747)	London	5.45 pm	7.15 pm
Washington (747)	London	11.30 am	2.40 pm
Washington	Frankfurt	11.20 am	3.25 pm
Washington	Berlin	9.00 am	3.25 pm

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Nixon in New Orleans

Mr. Nixon, in his New Orleans speech to the Veterans of Foreign Wars, offered a sorry demonstration of how he means to put Watergate behind him and to "get on with the urgent business of our nation." To make an effective demonstration, he would have had to take hold of a particular problem—in this instance, the current crumbling in Cambodia—and to cope carefully and realistically with it. Instead, he chose to defend his secret bombing of Cambodia in 1969-70 and to do so in sloganistic terms and in a defiant tone virtually certain to aggravate the running dispute over that episode. Can Mr. Nixon really believe that such a display of "toughing it out" will restore the momentum which he says the country's "obsession" with Watergate has cost his presidency? Nothing could suggest more strongly that Watergate has "obsessed" the President himself.

Mr. Nixon's bombing defense might be ignored if it did not compound so seriously his original fault. The President, who at the time insisted he was respecting Cambodia's neutrality, now states it would have been "judicious" to respect Cambodia's status while North Vietnam was not doing so. Given Hanoi's use of Cambodian territory, he argued, the United States was under "no moral obligation" to honor Cambodian neutrality. Secrecy was required, the President went on, to assure the Cambodian government's quiet approval of bombing conducted against North Vietnamese targets on its soil—one only wishes he were half as solicitous of the American people's approval. As for his claim that "congressional leaders" were told of the bombing, a third-grader knows that the "leaders" were those whom the administration was confident would support the policy and keep it secret.

The central fact of the Indochina war

was and is that the United States has been attempting to impose a result which it lacked the means to bring about. Attempting to cover that gap, Richard Nixon—like Lyndon Johnson before him—was forced to commit excesses of violence and deception which would not have been employed if American policy had been shaped to fit the Indochina realities. President Nixon presents his various forms of intervention in Cambodia as the only course open to a commander-in-chief charged with protecting the lives of American soldiers. Actually, his leading purpose has not been to protect American lives but to secure a particular political outcome, one which he deemed important enough to expose and risk American lives for. In exactly that spirit, Mr. Nixon now leaves in besieged Phnom Penh the 200-plus members of the American mission. Other countries have withdrawn their representatives. Sen. Stuart Symington has warned that his decision not only endangers the Americans but also opens the possibility of their becoming cause or pretext for further military intervention conducted in the name of "protecting American lives."

The President seems to feel the American people demand some further American effort to justify or complete past efforts in Indochina. We believe he is wrong. We believe the people would understand and accept from him a plain statement that the United States has done all that it properly can to fight at the side of the governments in South Vietnam and Cambodia and that it is prepared to live with whatever are the results of the local struggles there. Such a statement would indeed demonstrate that Mr. Nixon was "getting on with the urgent business of our nation." His speech in New Orleans—tendentious, defensive, jingoistic—did not.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Laundered Jets

The United States government has added insult to injury with its decision to sell to Franco Spain eight British warplanes, ordered ostensibly for the Marines.

Many Americans have long been disturbed by the warm embrace the Nixon administration has extended to Spain's fascist rulers. Leading members of Congress have protested the manner in which the legislative branch was by-passed when the administration hastily signed an executive agreement with Spain in 1970, committing this country to furnish substantial arms aid and other loosely defined defense support in return for the use of Spanish bases.

It is bad enough to supply American arms to the repressive dictatorship in Madrid for whatever reason. But it is downright demeaning for Washington to become Spain's arms procurer, serving as middleman for a disguised sale by Britain's more circumspect Conservative government.

This military laundering operation is an affront to the people of Britain and the United States and to the many Spaniards who still yearn for freedom. There is no excuse for this country to act as front in a deal which Prime Minister Heath does not have the stomach to carry through on his own.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

New Greek Promises

Now that he has maneuvered himself into an eight-year term as president, with almost unlimited powers, Colonel George Papadopoulos evidently feels secure enough to make a series of promises about restoration of basic freedoms and parliamentary elections in Greece. This time he has at least been specific enough to make it acutely embarrassing for himself should he fail to keep to his timetable.

It will be apparent in a few days, for example, whether he will carry out in good faith the "broad amnesty" he proclaimed shortly after the formal lifting of martial law in the Athens-Piraeus area really means that the army's security officers can no longer arrest and detain civilians with or without charges.

There is bound to be great skepticism about the constitutional court that President Papadopoulos says will be set up next month to "sanction the operating of political parties" for the parliamentary elections, now promised for 1974. If that court refuses to sanction the established Greek parties, the former political leaders or anyone who has taken an open stand against the dictatorship, it can make the elections meaningless in advance.

Even a parliament of sharply limited powers could be useful for holding Papadopoulos to his promises, publicizing the regime's excesses and making the public aware for changes in his bizarre constitution. But if only stooges of the regime are allowed to be candidates, the new parliament could be as fraudulent and useless as the Consultative Council, or "mini-parliament," that the colonels activated with some fanfare in 1971.

The men chosen for the cabinet of "political composition," which the new president has promised to appoint in October, should tell much about the course he intends to follow and how seriously his plea for "national unity" is to be taken. Here again, if the civilians named are known puppets of the regime, or if military men retain key ministries, most of what follows will be meaningless so far as restoring genuine democracy is concerned.

On the performance of Colonel Papadopoulos in the seven years since he led the putsch that destroyed democratic government in Greece, it is hard to take his promises at face value. But like other critics, in Greece and outside, The New York Times would welcome some pleasant surprises.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Sale of British Jets to Spain

Sanctioning the supply of these aircraft to Spain is, in view of relations over Gibraltar, a concession by the British government. Is there anything to show in return for that concession? The order, of course, is valuable as an export order and for the

health of the British aircraft industry. It would be the more welcome if there were any sign that the government had used it as a lever to induce in the Spanish government a more reasonable attitude in the one dispute between us.

—From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

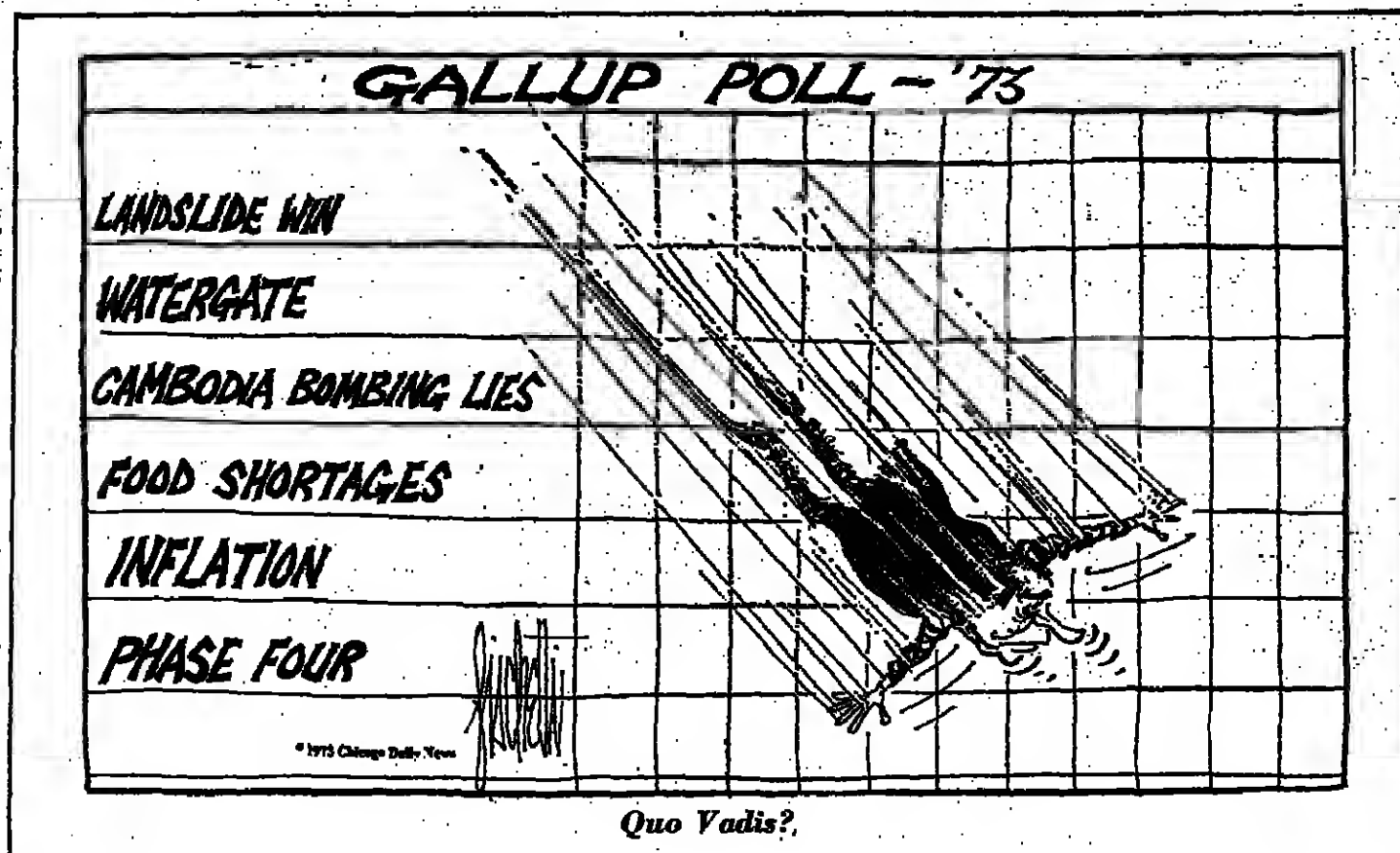
August 22, 1898

VIENNA—News has reached here of the utter failure of the expedition which left Piume two months ago for Somaliland to establish an Austrian Protectorate on the east coast of Africa. Inger Pasha, the leader of the expedition, went out well supplied with funds, and ostensibly with the approval of the government, but the expedition collapsed soon after its arrival in Africa. Inger Pasha has disappeared, and his companions are either wandering destitute in Somaliland or are prisoners in Abyssinia.

Fifty Years Ago

August 22, 1923

NEW YORK—Governor Walker, of Georgia, threatens to impose martial law at several places if the flooding of Negroes in the State continues. The Ku Klux Klan denies responsibility for the floodings, but reports from throughout the South indicate that acts of lawlessness, generally attributed to the Klan, are increasing. In Oklahoma the Klan has erected fiery crosses in 260 places throughout the State as signals for a drive against lawlessness. Eight hundred of them marched in full regalia in New Jersey.



Seoul's Disturbing Intelligence Agency

By Richard Halloran

SEOUL—Sometimes the Koreans call it "Central College" and sometimes "South Mountain," but whenever they speak its proper name, the Central Intelligence Agency, their voices invariably drop to a whisper.

On the northeast outskirts of Seoul, the headquarters of South Korea's Central Intelligence Agency is in a large modern building surrounded by a well-kept green park that looks like a college campus—hence "Central College"—save for the high wall and the detectors on the windows to prevent visual or electronic surveillance. Earlier, the headquarters was in a section of the city called Namson, or "South Mountain."

The whispered references reflect fear of the Central Intelligence Agency, which has come to recent attention in the United States because of its reported role in kidnapping a Korean opposition leader from Tokyo as well as through official American complaints that South Korean agents have been harassing Koreans living in the United States.

In South Korea, the intelligence agency is generally regarded as President Park Chung Hee's main instrument for political repression. Its agents, often visible, are everywhere.

Yet, despite its reputation, the Central Intelligence Agency performs duties that any nation would think necessary to protect itself. Like the United States CIA, with which it keeps liaison, the South Korean intelligence agency collects and analyzes information from abroad, particularly on the arch enemy, North Korea.

Domestically, the intelligence agency has responsibilities for internal security against espionage and sabotage similar to those of the American Federal Bureau of Investigation. In combating subversion, the CIA works alongside the police, the army security command and the Ministry of Justice.

But the agency is also quite clearly a secret police. It has at will without warrant or warrant, and is beyond the law and courts.

Nor is its reach confined to Korea itself. The most recent venture, apparently, was the kidnapping of Kim Dae Jung, who was President Park's opponent in the 1971 presidential election, from a hotel in Tokyo. He was spirited to Seoul and is now under what amounts to house arrest.

The government here has vigorously denied any connection with the kidnapping. Informed South Korean, Japanese and American sources, however, said that the evidence seen so far all points to the intelligence agency. Moreover, those sources surmised that the abduction had the approval of President Park and the director of the intelligence agency, Lee Hu Rak. In authoritarian South Korea, only they could have authorized the operation.

The Korean Central Intelligence Agency was founded after Mr. Park, then an army general, came to power in the military coup of 1961. The agency's first director was Kim Jong Pil, one of the young colonels who organized the coup. He is now the premier.

From the beginning, the intelligence agency was immersed in politics. Mr. Kim used it to form the Democratic Republican party, the political organization that got Mr. Park his first election victory in 1968 and has continued a dominant role in South Korean politics.

Budget Not Made Public

Since then, the agency has expanded steadily. Neither its budget nor size could be determined, although estimates of its manpower ranged from 100,000 to 300,000.

The current director, Lee Hu Rak, is among President Park's closest advisers and is widely considered the power behind the scenes in Mr. Park's regime. Mr. Lee, who is 49 years old, was an army intelligence officer early in his career and was the chief of the presidential staff from 1963 to 1969.

Mr. Lee helped push through the constitutional amendment in 1969 that allowed President Park

to run for a third term in 1971. That was the beginning of Mr. Park's assumption of nearly absolute power. After serving as ambassador to Japan for a year, Mr. Lee became head of the CIA in late 1970.

Officials at the intelligence agency refused to discuss its mission or organization. But an outline was pieced together from other sources here.

Immediately below Mr. Lee are the deputy director, Kim Chi Yul, a former prosecutor in the Ministry of Justice, and two assistant directors, one for external and the other for internal affairs.

There are eight operational bureaus and several staff offices. The bureaus are numbered one through nine, there being no fourth bureau because the number four is believed to be most unlucky in Korea.

The first bureau is the general affairs bureau, responsible for recruiting, training, personnel and administrative functions. It also collects information from abroad through newspapers and magazines and passes that to other bureaus for analysis.

The second is the cultural af-

airs bureau, which is in charge of internal propaganda and anti-Communist indoctrination. It also oversees the press with supervising agents in each newspaper and broadcasting station.

The third bureau is charged with counterintelligence, the vital task of combating North Korean infiltration, espionage and subversion.

The fifth bureau, responsible for internal security, is the one that South Koreans fear so much. It has agents in many government offices, in banks and businesses, in labor unions, in military units, in art and cultural associations. It also has branch offices in each provincial capital and smaller offices in every city.

The sixth bureau, in addition, has agents in the Foreign Ministry's passport office to give final approval to all South Korean applications for travel abroad. Similarly, it has agents in the Ministry of Justice's immigration office at Kimpo International Airport to check the entry of Koreans and foreigners.

CIA agents watching foreigners in hotel lobbies are usually easy to spot. One was stationed near the door of this correspondent's room for most of a five-day stay and reported comings and goings by phone.

The sixth bureau conducts special missions, usually known in the intelligence trade as dirty tricks, such as sabotage and assassination. The sixth bureau reportedly abducted Kim Dae Jung.

The seventh bureau gathers information from abroad, except from North Korea, and refines it into intelligence for use by political leaders. It has men in each South Korean Embassy, with the senior official usually holding the rank of minister.

The eighth bureau carries on psychological warfare, mostly against North Korea, through radio and loudspeaker broadcasts, leaflet drops and rumor-spreading.

The ninth bureau, considered to be among the best, specializes in North Korean affairs. The ninth bureau also does staff work for the five senior South Korean officials, led by Mr. Lee, who have been engaged in political negotiations with the North Koreans.

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The Second Cover-Up

By William V. Shannon

NEW YORK—The inner history of the Nixon administration is a series of cover-ups because there is much to be concealed. The unifying fact beneath these cover-ups is the President's direct, personal relationship with the seamy side of his administration. He is not the preoccupied, innocent victim of his "overzealous" aides. The style of politics that the White House has played during these Nixon years is a style that he inspired, encouraged and approved.

When John Ehrlichman in April, 1969, employed a retired New York City police detective to find out personal "dirt" about important Democratic politicians, he was not collecting that material because he is a political voyeur. He was trying to please his boss.

When Charles Colson in the 1970 campaign "leaked" embarrassing information to Life magazine about former Sen. Joseph Tydings' financial investments, he was not conducting a private vendetta. He was playing politics in the way he knew. Richard Nixon wanted it played.

When high administration officials arranged favorable settlements of the ITT case and other anti-trust cases, they knew they were following the President's policy of using government power to help the administration's friends in private industry.

Watergate is a messy, sprawling story that seems to lead everywhere because Richard Nixon's influence was naturally everywhere throughout his administration. Stated another way, Watergate is not a self-contained scandal; it is the concealed soft underbelly of this regime.

The President is in deep trouble today because the irregular methods and the habit of concealment were so endemic in his administration that when the Watergate burglars were caught, a conspiracy to obstruct justice was immediately organized.

Such a conspiracy was almost inevitable because a thorough inquiry would lead to the President's campaign manager who allegedly approved the burglary, his finance chairman who financed it, and his chief of staff—H. R. Haldeman—who received copies of the information gained in the previous burglary and, through a network of "Gems" papers.

When the Watergate burglars were arrested, it was the President who used the CIA to deflect the investigation. It was the President who arranged for John Mitchell's nominal resignation as his campaign manager, "nominal" inasmuch as the Senate Watergate committee, by analyzing Mitchell's appointment calendar, proved that he saw just as many campaign officials in the three months after he quit as he did in the three prior months. He did not resign to spend more time with Martha.

The Mitchell resignation and the CIA play were the initial moves in what may be termed the first Watergate cover-up. Equally significant was Nixon's scheme as that cover-up began to fall apart in March and April.

The crisis began on March 21 when John Dean warned the President that the scandal could no longer be contained.

If the President's defense is to be plausible, he must show that he was innocent of knowledge until

then, but on that date, "I launched an intensive effort of my own to get the facts."

What did this intensive effort consist of? The President now says that he first entrusted the task of getting the facts to Dean. But why would he turn for yet another report to the very man who, according to Nixon's own account, was responsible for all the untrue reports he had been receiving for more than nine months?

The President then goes on to say that when Dean failed to produce a report, he turned to John Ehrlichman and to Attorney General Richard Kleindienst. But Ehrlichman, already the object of a blackmail effort by E. Howard Hunt, one of the convicted Watergate defendants, could hardly be a disinterested investigator. Even worse, Kleindienst has testified that he received no special instructions from the President between March 21 and April 14. In short, the President's explanation of what he did in those three weeks lacks credibility.

Even more provocative is what Nixon did after April 15. Henry Petersen, assistant attorney general for the criminal division, has testified that on that day he warned the President that Haldeman and Ehrlichman might be criminally prosecuted and that he should "get rid of them immediately." Petersen further advised him not to fire Dean because that would create the impression that the President would punish anyone who cooperated with the prosecutors.

What did the President do? He promptly asked Dean for his resignation. He directed Haldeman to review the tape of the crucial conversation of March 21. Those two moves do not prove, but they suggest that the President had decided to make John Dean the scapegoat and to hang right with the rest of the insiders in the conspiracy. If so, the second Watergate cover-up had begun. It is that cover-up which the public rightly fears may still be in operation.

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Reflections on

Nixon Speech

On Watergate

By William Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK—Mr. Nixon's speech was disappointing, but short of something genuinely dramatic, about the only thing to say. He might have said that he would turn the tapes over to an independent tribunal; that would have been a grand gesture.

Or he might have said: "Look, gentlemen, Watergate is a mess, and if Archibald Cox desires to spend the rest of his life pursuing crimes major and minor, let him do so, and let Senator Ervin do so, and let them meet at night with the editors of The New York Times and The Washington Post and deplore together the human condition. What I will not do is acquiesce in the paralysis of government pending testimony from Segretti's brother-in-law. The principals have been heard publicly under oath. If both houses of Congress pass a censure resolution against me before the first of September, I shall resign my office. If by the first of September they have not done so, I shall proceed with the job at hand and will never again while I am in office allude to Watergate, or acknowledge a question alluding to Watergate."

This does not mean, of course, that the experience of Watergate is excused from the American memory. Its ugliness is there, and survives even the opportunity of Mr. Nixon's critics. They are a depressing lot, most of them. There is the swivel-tipped morality that says "no" when Otto Opleta does it, but says "yes" when Dean does it; that says "no" to military bases in Massachusetts but hates them in Texas; that dispatches everything from jets to valentines to those who do sentry-duty on the Gaza Strip, but votes to suspend K-rations for those who patrol the DMZ; that insists that after two years' investigation, two trials and seven court reviews, John F. Kennedy was innocent and it was really Benvenuto Cellini who constructed his typewriter, but Haldeman is guilty just because John Dean said so.

Notwithstanding all that, there is the wretched behavior of some of Nixon's subordinates. John Dean, to judge from his memoranda, would have served Benito Mussolini happily, and would have shown as much exasperation over the notorious inefficiency of Mussolini—who, although he contrived to make the trains run on time, never really succeeded in coordinating national policy behind Fascist ideals—as he showed in protesting the apparent failure of the Nixon administration sufficiently to harness the powers of government so as to torment the critics of the Nixon administration.

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SPAIN Guitar Maker From Granada

By Mike Booth

GRANADA, Spain (UPI)—Antonio Marin has been making guitars in his small atelier on Calle Paris for more than 20 years.

He and his partner Manuel Lopez and four employees—a collection of cousins and brothers-in-law—turn out about 20 guitars a month, the maximum, Mr. Marin says, for quality in his workshop.

Traditionally, there are two great centers for making guitars in Spain, Madrid and Granada, and guitarists come from all over the world to both cities in search of instruments.

"Twenty years ago," Mr. Marin says, "guitar making was a dying art in Granada. About the only one who still made instruments for concert performers was Manuel Ferrer. He was the maestro of us all." Fine guitar makers of Granada today include Manuel Diaz, German Perez, the brothers Manuel and José Lopez, Mr. Marin says.

Mr. Marin credits Andrés Segovia for the revival of guitar making in Granada. "Most of us were cabinet makers," he says when Segovia was winning fame and thus turned carpenters from furniture to guitars.

In Spain, guitars are traditionally of classical or flamenco type. The differences are in the types of wood used, the size and the construction of the instruments. Both have spruce or pine tops, but a classical model has



Antonin Marin assembles a guitar in his Granada workshop.

the back and sides of rosewood while the flamenco back and sides are of cypress. Mr. Marin points out, however, that these rules are no longer hard and fast; there is a trend these days for a flamenco player to order his guitar in rosewood built to flamenco specifications. There are also mahogany guitars which, though generally not up to concert standards, can be quite good. One Granada maker, Manuel de la Chica, has a reputation for making outstanding instruments from antique furniture.

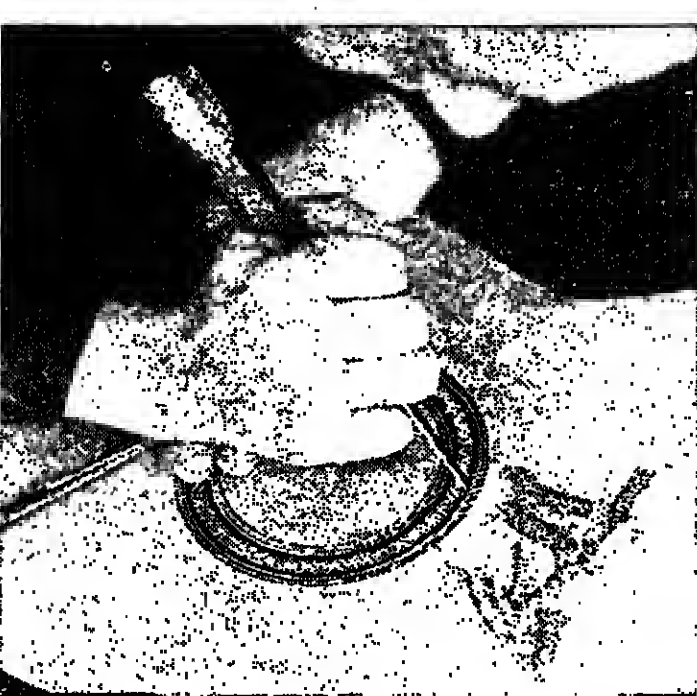
The rich grain of rosewood, coupled with a deeper box and slightly larger proportions, makes the classical guitar more beautiful to look at. The flamenco guitar, flatter and lighter colored, usually has plastic tapping plates below and sometimes above the sound hole for projection. Originally, it had violin-type tuning pegs, though nowadays it usually has geared tuning, which non-experts find easier to work with.

The sound of each type of instrument is suited to the music to be played, bright and piercing for the flamenco and bigger, fuller yet subdued for the classical.

In Granada, a handmade guitar costs between 15,000 and 30,000 pesetas (\$250-\$500). "Be wary of a \$100 handmade guitar," says Mr. Marin. "Chances are, it isn't." At the lower end of the price range are handmade guitars from reputable ateliers, though they are not necessarily made by the workshop's chief.

"All else being equal, an older guitar is probably better," Mr. Marin says. "It has survived more changes in the weather without cracking or pulling apart and has gained some mellowness in the drying."

Presumably a person ready to pay \$500 for a guitar knows what he is looking for, but Mr. Marin advises: "Take your time. Look



Marin sets and glues decoration by hand.

today, look again tomorrow. Try many instruments from various makers and compare. A guitar which may sound truly impressive may not be nearly as good as another which is waiting just around the corner.

"Taking your time is the secret, whether you are building a guitar or buying one."

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Aug. 21 (UPI)—"Theater of Blood" is the first Shakespearean actor of the age, takes vengeance and Shakespeare into his own hands and sets out to murder all the members of the London critics' circle.

An insane, old actor, believed to have committed suicide over his disappointment at not receiving the award as the first Shakespearean actor of the age, takes vengeance and Shakespeare into his own hands and sets out to murder all the members of the London critics' circle.

Loyal to the bard in his homelands, if not in his histrionic interpretations, he plots to slay each enemy in the manner of the Elizabethan theater. Thus, one offender, lured to a ramshackle hovel infested with down-and-out squatters, is dispatched as was imperious Caesar. A woman reviewer goes up in flames in a hairdressing salon as Joan of Arc went up at the stake in "Henry VI, Part I." A critic, egged on with Tagoesque insinuations, smothered his wife and is sentenced to life in prison.

Another is drowned in a barrel of wine as was Clarence in "Richard III." Still another bites the dust as Hector did in "Troilus and Cressida" and his corpse is dragged at a horse's tail. In another sequence, the mad actor as Shylock revises Shakespeare and cuts out Antonio's heart, and the only unsentimental critic narrowly escapes the blinding Gloucester suffered in "King Lear."

More Underlining

There is a further underlining of Shakespearean situations in bestowing upon the thwarted star a devoted daughter who aids and abets him in his gruesome chicaneries, herself a slice off the aged ham. The general scheme of the scenario—some-what reminiscent of an S.S. Van Dine novel in which the killer performed his murders in accordance with Mother Goose rhymes—is diverting and Vincent Price as the resentful thespian, Diana Higgs as his Cordelia and Henry Andrews, Coral Browne, Robert Coote, the late Jack Hawkins, Michael Hordern, Robert Morley and Dennis Price as the hated critics succeed in making the most of their roles, everyone playing tongue in cheek, despite the number of grisly deaths.

Douglas Hickox's direction is heavy-handed in contrast with the amusing performances, stressing the repulsive details of the murders with a graphic Grand Guignolism, but the polished acting and the Shake-

pearean innuendoes should entertain you.

The strong, silent man has been a movie favorite ever since the poker-faced W.S. Hart roamed the wide, open spaces in the screen's salad days. Later favorites were Gary Cooper and Gregory Peck, but they, since the movies had started to talk, were forced occasionally to break their impressive silence. Clint Eastwood now reproduces the popular figure. In his new film, "High Plains Drifter" (at the Emme and the Saint-Michel in English), he, too, must speak now and then, but he remains so non-committal that it is never quite clear who he is supposed to be.

He is out for revenge. Drifting into a desert hamlet, he makes the guilty uncomfortable and appeals everyone else, remaining for the most part morosely mute and jangling his spurs ominously. The town is quaking over the proximity of a trio of desperados and engages the mysterious stranger, who is an expert sharpshooter, to rid it of the lurking badmen. Accorded a free hand in the community, he mows them down and dispenses rough justice to local wrongdoers. He is posed symbolically as a divine messenger with a fiery sword, as an agent of the blind goddess, but he emerges rather as an unsmiling replica of Douglas Fairbanks' Zorro. His goodwill is restricted to appointing an abusive dwarf as mayor and obliging ladies who hate their husbands. Certainly the strong, silent hero of old would never have indulged in an opening sequence in which they committed rape or would

they have horsewhipped villains to death and driven fleeing citizens into bootlegs.

"The Thief Who Came To Dinner" is the Publics Madison (in English) argues with bonched logic that it is better to become a blackmailer and a reg than it is to work for a dishonest insurance company on a

salary of \$150 a week. Its Raf-fles, Ryan O'Neal, in sport shirt and slacks outfit, is an gentleman burglar, but, though his schematics appear ingenious on the fact, a boring cad, supported by a sensation-seeking heires and sentimentalized over by his gen-eral pursuer, a better actor, Warren Oates. Dishonesty, this feeble comedy chase preaches, is the best policy.

Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, Aug. 21 (UPI)—

This is how The New York Times critic rate new films and stage productions.

"Tonight at 8:30," a presentation of two one-act plays from Noel Coward's nine-work group, directed by June Plager and presented by Lolly's Theater Club (Off Broadway), earns high praise from Howard Thompson. Of "Fumed Oak," the first play, Thompson says: "This is a fine, biting microcosm of misery and outrage, dramatized excellently by the four players—Gregory Roy as the repressed husband; Kathryn Wright as the sterner wife; Nancy Sans as their sulking child, and Elaine Olesker as a battle-ax mother." However, the real surprise and delight of the evening was the second one-act, "Shadow Play," says Thompson. It was: "A seldom-revived serving of marital cavil and typical, lighter Coward, requiring the most resumer expertise to float. Somehow, rather miraculously, the play rises like an easy, attractive bubble, and after all these years,



Robert Morley, right, and the late Jack Hawkins in "Theater of Blood."

Vatican Attacks Danish Subsidy Of Film on Jesus

VATICAN CITY, Aug. 21 (Reuters)—The Vatican yesterday issued a scathing attack against the Danish government for subsidizing a film on the imagined sex life of Jesus Christ.

The film, "The Loves of Jesus Christ," has received a subsidy from the Danish Ministry of Cultural Affairs and will be directed by Jens Jorgen Thorsen.

Mr. Thorsen, who plans to begin shooting shortly in France, has announced that his film will be "extremely obscene."

The Vatican daily "L'Osservatore Romano," in a lengthy attack, said that the Danish government was "gravely offending and violating the rights of those citizens who believe in these (Christian) values."

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This need is efficiently met by stationary satellites, hovering 36,000 km above the earth, covering extensive parts of the globe. Siemens research and development men are working on one which will operate with extremely high frequencies.

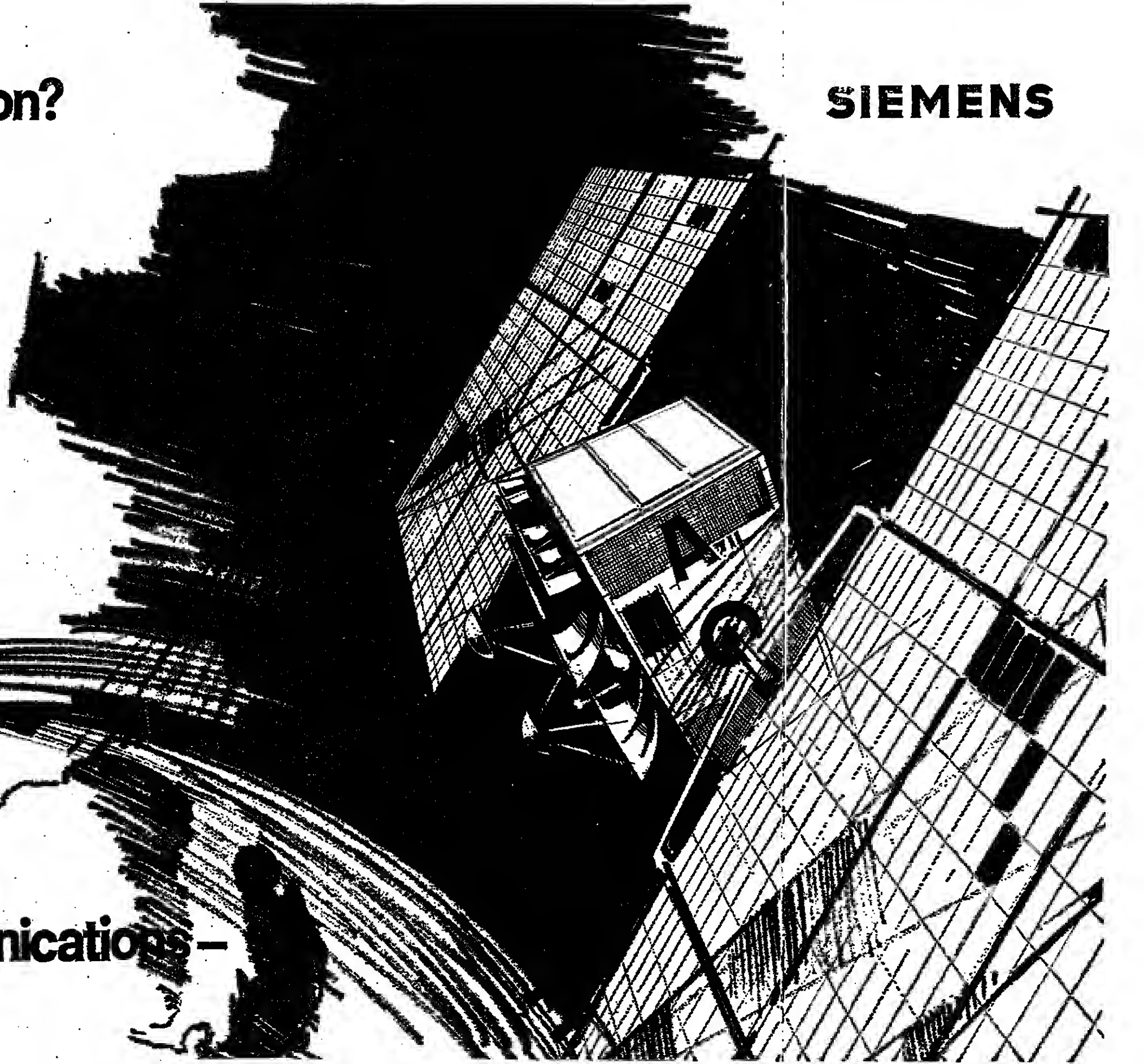
And they are also working on the other end: ground stations. The aim is to put the satellites on tap to all, as directly as one tunes in to an earthbound transmitter, with antennas less than 1 metre across.

In doing this, they are bypassing their own previous achievement in this field. For Siemens is no newcomer to communications engineering. To its credit are huge ground station antennas which feed the satellites' messages into the communications network. As well as cable TV and community antennas for entire districts.

In communications as in every other field of electrical and electronic engineering, what we pioneered yesterday is reality today. And today we are pioneering tomorrow.

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SIEMENS

—1973— Stocks and						—1973— Stocks and						—1973— Stocks and					
High.	Low.	Dv. in \$	P/E	Sis. 100% High Low Last.	Crg's	High.	Low.	Dv. in \$	P/E	Sis. 100% High Low Last.	Crg's	High.	Low.	Dv. in \$	P/E	Sis. 100% High Low Last.	Crg's

U.S. COMMODITY PRICES

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—Cash prices in primary markets as reported today in New York were:

Commodity and unit	Tons	Tons	Tons
B-Bids.			
CHICAGO FUTURES			
Open	High	Low	Close
WHEAT			
Sept.	5.12	5.08	4.95
Oct.	4.86	4.82	4.70
Nov.	4.75	4.71	4.51
Dec.	4.53	4.73	4.53
Jan.	4.34	4.54	4.34
Feb.	4.12	4.32	3.92
Mar.	3.92	4.12	3.92
Apr.	3.72	3.92	3.52
May	3.52	3.72	3.32
June	3.32	3.52	3.12
July	3.12	3.32	2.92
Aug.	2.92	3.12	2.72
Sept.	2.72	2.92	2.52
Oct.	2.52	2.72	2.32
Nov.	2.32	2.52	2.12
Dec.	2.12	2.32	1.92
Jan.	1.92	2.12	1.72
Feb.	1.72	1.92	1.52
Mar.	1.52	1.72	1.32
Apr.	1.32	1.52	1.12
May	1.12	1.32	0.92
June	0.92	1.12	0.72
July	0.72	0.92	0.52
Aug.	0.52	0.72	0.32
Sept.	0.32	0.52	0.12
Oct.	0.12	0.32	0.00
Nov.	0.00	0.12	0.00
Dec.	0.00	0.12	0.00
Jan.	0.00	0.12	0.00
Feb.	0.00	0.12	0.00
Mar.	0.00	0.12	0.00
Apr.	0.00	0.12	0.00
May	0.00	0.12	0.00
June	0.00	0.12	0.00
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Sept.	0.00	0.12	0.00
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Nov.	0.00	0.12	0.00
Dec.	0.00	0.12	0.00
Jan.	0.00	0.12	0.00
Feb.	0.00	0.12	0.00
Mar.	0.00	0.12	0.00
Apr.	0.00	0.12	0.00
May	0.00	0.12	0.00
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July	0.00	0.12	0.00
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July	0.00	0.12	0.00
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Sept.	0.00	0.12	0.00
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June	0.00	0.12	0.00
July	0.00	0.12	0.00
Aug.	0.00	0.12	0.00
Sept.	0.00	0.12	0.00
Oct.	0.00	0.12	0.00
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Nov.	0.00	0.12	0.00
Dec.	0.00	0.12	0.00
Jan.	0.00	0.12	0.00
Feb.	0.00	0.12	0.00
Mar.	0.00	0.12	0.00
Apr.	0.00	0.12	0.00
May	0.00	0.12	0.00
June	0.00	0.12	0.00
July	0.00	0.12	0.00
Aug.	0.00	0.12	0.00
Sept.	0.00	0.12	0.00
Oct.	0.00	0.12	0.00
Nov.	0.00	0.12	0.00
Dec.	0.00	0.12	0.00
Jan.	0.00	0.12	0.00
Feb.	0.		

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1033-1036.

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BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

FINANCE

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
PARIS, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1973

Lending Rate of 11 % Set by 3 British Banks

LONDON, Aug. 21 (AP-DJ).—Three British banks today raised their base lending rate to a record 11 percent from 10 percent, effective tomorrow.

The move was initiated by Lloyds Bank Ltd., one of the nation's top four clearing banks, and followed by National Westminster Bank Ltd. and Hambros Bank Ltd.

At the other major clearing banks, a spokesman for National Westminster Bank said it is maintaining its 10 percent base rate for the present but is studying the increase. Spokesmen for Midland Bank and Barclays Bank had no immediate comment.

Tight Money Market

The increase in the base lending rate, which banks use for calculating interest on loans, follows several weeks of tight money-market conditions.

Rates for certificates of deposits (CDs), which represent the cost to banks for obtaining funds for loans, are still above their lending rates, indicating that it is possible for corporations to borrow funds from banks and resell them to other banks at a profit.

Today's increase in the base lending rate had thus been expected for some time, but banks generally have been reluctant to raise their charges on loans because of recent criticism of the very large increase in their half-year profits.

These increases have occurred at a time when the government is trying to reduce inflation by a policy of restraint in wage and price rises.

Tightness in the money market was especially evident yesterday,

when at the end of the day overnight sterling lending rates were bid up to 150 percent.

Upward pressure on lending rates increased today when short-term CDs rose more than 1 point. Some maturities on CDs are now above 15 percent.

The increase in interest rates appears to be the deliberate policy of the Bank of England, which wants to slow the recent large and inflationary expansion in the money supply.

High interest rates also help to keep sterling from declining to a point where a rise in the cost of imports adds to inflation.

Nevertheless, the Bank of England's recourse to a tight money policy appears to be also raising some problems. When Lloyds Bank announced an increase in its base rate, it also announced an increase in its seven-day notice deposit rate to a record 9.5 percent.

This level puts Lloyds in competition with building societies, which account for most of Britain's mortgage lending. They currently pay the equivalent of 9.5 percent to obtain funds and lend at 10 percent. Thus, with a spread so narrow, building societies are already under pressure to raise mortgage rates.

However, if mortgage rates are raised, the government's efforts to restrain wage increases could be undermined and a new wage-price spiral set off, some analysts argue.

In addition, high interest rates could soon start to slow Britain's economy, which would add to the unpopularity of the government's policy of wage-price restraints.

U.S. Rise Spreads

NEW YORK, Aug. 21 (AP-DJ).—The move to a 3 1/2 percent prime rate initiated by several large banks yesterday was followed by numerous other banks today, making it the 14th general quarter-point increase this year.

Banks applying the increase included Bank of America, the largest U.S. commercial bank; Chase Manhattan; Morgan Guaranty Trust; Marine Midland; Manufacturers Hanover Trust; and Bankers Trust.

Dollar Rebounds In Europe While Gold Price Sinks

LONDON, Aug. 21 (AP-DJ).—The price of gold, which had been rising in recent days, tumbled in European bullion markets early today as the dollar returned to favor and posted gains on most foreign exchange markets.

The price of gold slumped \$5.80 at the morning fixing here to \$195 an ounce, reflecting in some measure the better trend for the dollar.

The morning drop appeared to be overdue and some price recovery developed. The afternoon fixing quote recovered \$2.70 to \$197.70, for a net loss on the day of \$3.80.

In Zurich, early selling forced the price down to a dealing range of \$192.50-\$194.50 from \$198-\$200 late yesterday. But an afternoon rally left the price at \$194.50-\$196 an ounce.

The dollar gained, though money specialists could give no particular reason for the strength. Some short-covering operations appeared to help the dollar.

In Frankfurt, the dollar opened around 2.4150 deutsche marks, then climbed to 2.440, well above yesterday's close of 2.4185, and finished at 2.4625.

The dollar strengthened in late trading against the pound to \$2.4635 from \$2.4515 yesterday.

The dollar also advanced against the Swiss and French francs.

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The late closing interbank rates for the dollar here, Aug. 21, 1973:

	Today Prev.	Chg.
Ster. 16 per cent	2.4755	+0.02
Belg. 12 1/2	37.75	+0.15
Bras. 100	27.25	+0.10
Danish mark	2.445	+0.03
Deutsche mark	2.445	+0.03
Swiss	2.415	+0.01
Fr. 100	2.415	+0.01
Gr. 100	2.415	+0.01
Italy 100	2.415	+0.01
Japan 100	2.415	+0.01
Nippon 100	2.415	+0.01
Spain 100	2.415	+0.01
Sweden 100	2.415	+0.01
Switzerland 100	2.415	+0.01
U.K. 100	2.415	+0.01
U.S. 100	2.415	+0.01

Percentage change against the dollar from central rates set by the 1971 Smithsonian agreement as calculated by Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. The figures are based on currency quotations in New York.

At Paris: B. Commercial.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Canadians Buy Out German Investor

Canadian Pacific Investments, a subsidiary of Canadian Pacific Ltd., is negotiating the purchase of a block of shares of Algoma Steel Corp. Ltd. held by Mannesmann of West Germany. The block of shares amounts to 25 percent of Algoma's outstanding shares. Algoma, based in Ontario, is Canada's third largest steelmaker. In 1972, the company had net income from operations of \$17.8 million, or \$1.54 a share, on revenue of \$310.4 million.

VW Forms Trading Company

Volkswagenwerk has formed Volume Export & Trading Corp., based in New Jersey, where VW of America is located, to direct and intensify worldwide sales and distribution of VW parts and accessories. The unit initially will concentrate on coordinating the worldwide distribution of Volkswagen parts and accessories. Later, a spokesman says, it may engage in outright trading activities for the benefit of VW. This may involve sale of certain products for a country that does not have sufficient foreign exchange for the import of VW cars and parts. "For example, if a country has coconut in abundance but no foreign exchange, Volume Export & Trading will try to sell the coconut on international markets so that the country can buy VW cars and parts," the spokesman explains. The move is unconnected with the possibility of VW building a plant to produce cars in the U.S.

Oil Firms Set for Vietnam Exploration

Three international oil companies have signed agreements with the South Vietnamese government for offshore oil exploration concessions. The concessions will be granted to units of Exxon, Mobil and Shell. The companies, with a winning bid at a tender last month, has not yet signed be-

cause it has not completed registering a local branch office in Vietnam. South Vietnam will earn a \$16.5 million signature bonus when the four concessions have been formally granted. The concessions give exploration rights for five years to the companies, with a right to a further five years exploration if no oil is found in the first period.

Western Union to Reduce '74 Outlays

Western Union Corp.'s principal operating subsidiary, Western Union Telegraph, is being reorganized in line with slower growth now anticipated for the U.S. economy in 1974 and soaring interest rates. Western Union says this will mean that gross capital expenditures for 1974 will be substantially reduced from what had been anticipated. The new plan will result in deferral of certain programs and a reduction of management personnel. Slower anticipated growth in private wire services and other specialized business communications was the reason cited for the cutbacks. The reduction does not affect the company's plans to launch a domestic communications satellite in April 1974. About \$50 million is budgeted for the launch of two satellites and the completion of five ground stations.

General Telephone's New Battery

General Telephone & Electronics has developed an experimental battery which produces eight times more electrical energy than a conventional flashlight dry cell and lasts more than twice as long. The company says the new battery uses an inorganic liquid as the current-conducting substance which makes possible a more dense storage of energy. This is then combined with electrodes composed of carbon and lithium metal to produce electricity. The battery produced 250 watt-hours per pound of battery, compared with the conventional dry cells energy output of 30 watt-hours per pound, the company reports.

Official Cites Harm to Farmers

More U.S. Grain Export Curbs Ruled Out

DES MOINES, Iowa, Aug. 21 (AP).—A top farm official in the Nixon administration said today that further controls on U.S. exports of soybeans and other crops are not likely.

He said that if such controls are ordered, the United States would "pay a high price" through loss of foreign markets.

The administration imposed export controls on 1973-crop soybeans and other high-protein feed sources earlier this year in an effort to curb rising costs to U.S. livestock producers.

In remarks prepared for a meeting of the American Soybean Association, Assistant Agriculture Secretary Carroll G. Brumthaver said agriculture is "riding the crest of the wave" at the present time.

"I assure you that we are doing everything we possibly can to safeguard your markets during this high-water period," he said. "First and foremost, we are not going to impose export controls short of some unforeseen disaster to this year's growing crops."

Mr. Brumthaver said the export curbs of last year's crop supply of soybeans—which provides meal and oil until the 1973 crop is ready this fall—already have hurt U.S. interests.

"Japan and Western Europe have told us they had understood that they would be free to bid on an equal basis with us and the rest of the world in periods of tight supplies," Mr. Brumthaver said.

"They have been shocked by the export controls on soybeans, and a terribly fearful that the controls will be extended in the future," he said.

Meanwhile, in Washington, textile manufacturers today asked the government to impose export controls on raw cotton for the first time in history.

In a letter to Agriculture Secretary Earl L. Butz, the president

of the American Textile Manufacturers Institute, Donald Comer Jr., said such a move is necessary because prices for raw cotton have become "the subject of wild speculation in the commodity market" and have reached their highest level since the Civil War.

The price of a contract for December delivery of cotton has increased from 28.55 cents a pound in October 1972 to 71.75 cents last Friday, a 151.2 percent increase.

According to an Agriculture Department report today, China has bought at least 755,000 bales of U.S. cotton for delivery through next summer, far more than U.S. officials would confirm a few weeks ago.

As of July 27, according to the report, total cotton exports to all destinations in the 1973-74 season will be nearly 5.5 million bales, approximately equal to the amount exported during the year ended July 31.

In related news, the Commerce Department reported that U.S. textile imports declined 7 percent to about 2.91 billion square yards in the first half. Imports from Japan and other major Far East suppliers dropped about 30 percent in the same period, the department said.

Brazil Introduces Fiscal Reforms to Aid Stock Market

BRASILIA, Aug. 21 (AP-DJ).—President Emílio G. Médici has signed a wide-ranging decree aimed at bolstering Brazil's slumping stock market.

Highlights of the decree are:

- Corporations will not have to pay federal income tax on any amount over 25 percent of gross earnings distributed as dividends. Shareholders will not be taxed on dividend income reinvested as new shares. The federal withholding tax on dividends will be reduced to 10 percent from 15 percent.

- Investors may deduct from their gross income, as stated for federal income tax purposes, 30 percent of money invested in mutual funds and held for at least three years. The old rate was 15 percent.


- Investors may also deduct from their gross income 20 percent of money invested in corporate debentures. For convertible debentures, the deduction rate will be 35 percent, moving to 30 percent after conversion.

Finance Minister Antonio Delfino Netto told the president the new decree would help create a debt market in Brazil and would encourage greater legitimate distribution of dividends.

Company Reports

Consolidated Foods		
Fourth Quarter	1972	1973
Revenue (millions)	551.9	475.3
Profits (millions)	\$23.27	20.65
Per Share	0.80	0.74
Penny (J.C.)		
Fourth Quarter	1972	1973
Revenue (millions)	2,042.0	1,782.5
Profits (millions)	\$78.21	69.12
Per Share	2.68	2.44
*Includes extraordinary charges equal to 15 cents a share, against 13 cents.		
Deere		
Third Quarter	1972	1973
Revenue (millions)	539.9	383.5
Profits (millions)	50.75	26.15
Per Share	1.73	0.89
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions)	1,445.1	1,076.2
Profits (millions)	123.83	79.92
Per Share	4.20	2.61
Firestone Tire & Rubber		
Third Quarter	1972	1973
Revenue (millions)	755.8	688.8
Profits (millions)	43.90	34.86
Per Share	0.77	0.61
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions)	2,224.5	1,916.2
Profits (millions)	113.44	81.09
Per Share	1.59	1.58
Hormel (Geo. A.)		
Third Quarter	1972	1973
Revenue (millions)	215.7	183.7
Profits (millions)	1.35	1.79
Per Share	0.28	0.37
Kresge (S.S.)		
Second Quarter	1972	1973
Revenue (millions)	1,105.6	906.2
Profits (millions)	32.06	24.22
Per Share	0.37	0.21
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	2,050.5	1,535.8
Profits (millions)	54.61	41.73
Per Share	0.46	0.37

Penny (J.C.)		
Second Quarter	1972	1973
Revenue (millions)	1,385.2	1,227.1*
Profits (millions)	35.4	29.9
Per Share	0.60	0.52
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	2,684.9	2,233.7*
Profits (millions)	60.8	50.5
Per Share	1.04	0.88
*Restated.		
Sears Roebuck		
Second Quarter	1972	1973
Revenue (millions)	3,037.1	2,825.3
Profits (millions)	158.57	135.50
Per Share	1.01	0.87
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	5,975.5	4,951.3
Profits (millions)	289.87	250.78
Per Share	1.76	1.43
Carrier		
Nine months	1972	1973
Revenue (millions)	668.8	553.3
Profits (millions)	30.38	25.33
Per Share	1.22	1.02
*Figures restated.		



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Japan Plans To Redeploy Steel Supplies

TOKYO, Aug. 21 (AP-DJ).—Fumihiko Nakasone, Minister of International Trade and Industry, told a regular cabinet meeting today that he will soon ask Japanese steel manufacturers to divert rolled steel from major domestic industrial customers to small users.

The move is aimed at halting sharp price increases on the open market as a result of an acute shortage of rolled steel.

If the proposal is implemented, as put forth by the minister, major steelmakers would make available to seven regional distribution points 150,000 metric tons of rolled steel by the end of September and 150,000 tons during both October and November. These goods would normally have gone primarily to automobile, shipbuilding and electric appliance companies.

Although Mr. Nakasone did not propose any mandatory curbs on exports, the availability of steel for foreign buyers is expected to be even more limited than at present if the minister's proposal is carried out.

Production Cuts Seen

Leading electrical companies said their representatives were summoned to the ministry yesterday for an explanation of the proposed move. They said production cutbacks in electrical goods seem inevitable if the plan is carried out.

Hitechi Ltd. said its top executives were meeting today to study the situation.

Automobile companies also reported low inventories of steel and forecast possible reductions in output if the proposal is carried out.

Torassuro Shintani, Minister of Transport, warned that a cutback in supply of steel for shipbuilders would almost certainly delay the delivery dates of ships being built for export. This could result in possible breach-of-contract suits, he commented.

The shortage of rolled steel, which has been stemming from booming domestic and worldwide demand, was recently aggravated by a shortage of water in several areas of Japan. This forced Nippon Kōkan to almost completely halt one of the nation's largest rolling mills.

Open market commodity quotations show that the price of six-millimeter steel plates rose 16 percent from Aug. 10 to Aug. 17, and the price of 1.6 millimeter sheets advanced 17.6 percent over the same period.

Living Costs Ahead 0.2% in Month in U.S.

July Gain Is Smallest Since Last December

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (AP-DJ).—The government reported today that consumer prices increased 0.2 percent in July, the lowest monthly increase in eight months.

President Nixon's 60-day price freeze, announced on June 13, apparently was responsible for the small increase. In the previous month, the price index rose 0.7 percent.

The Labor Department said there were increases during July in prices of food, rent and household services, while prices of clothing declined.

The price of food was 0.5 percent above June, well below the average monthly increase of 1.5 percent during the previous six months. When not adjusted for seasonal variations, the rise in food prices was 0.3 percent.

Non-food commodities increased 0.1 percent after seasonal adjustment in July, compared with an average monthly increase of 0.4 percent from December through June.

But the index for food purchased in grocery stores rose 0.7 percent, which the department said is more than usual for July. The department said some of the increases may have taken place before the freeze went into effect, but were not measured until the July survey.

The increase in consumer prices for the six-month period ending in July was at a seasonally-adjusted annual rate of 7.4 percent, with the price rise slower in the last three months of the period than in the first three months.

The department also reported today that real weekly earnings increased 0.8 percent from June to July and real spendable earnings increased 0.7 percent.

However, for the year, real earnings—earnings adjusted for the effects of inflation—declined 0.2 percent, largely because of increased social security taxes, although real weekly earnings rose, the department said.

It added that before adjustment for inflation and seasonal changes, average weekly earnings were \$146.65 in July compared with \$136.86 a year earlier.

Wall St. Prices Slump To New Low for Year

By Terry Robards

NEW YORK, Aug. 21 (NYT).—Selling pressure intensified in the stock market today and prices again tumbled to new lows for the year on the New York Stock Exchange.

The Dow Jones Industrial average dropped 9.56 points and closed at \$57.84—its lowest closing level since Dec. 14, 1971. The Standard & Poor's 500-stock composite index also finished at a new low for 1973, off 0.72 at 100.89.

Volume climbed to 11.48 million shares, up sharply from yesterday's sluggish 8.97 million but still sub-par. A major portion of the increase came in the final hour of trading, when traders realized no rally was materializing.

Wall Street's technicians had been hoping the market would rebound from the 880 level in the

Dow, as it had previously this year. The market's failure to do so raised the possibility that short watchers would sell into the decline, thereby accelerating the slide.

Portfolio managers with a more fundamental bias also had plenty to consider. A quarter-point increase in the prime interest rate of banks, initiated yesterday, spread nationwide today.

Oils led the decline, as actively-traded Texaco slipped 7 7/8 to 28-5/8. Exxon 3 1/8 to 28, Superior Oil 2 7/8 to 27 1/8. Standard Oil of California 2 3/4 to 61-3/4 and Standard Oil of Indiana 1 7/8 to 70 7/8.

Goldman Sachs was 5 1/2 lower at 74 1/2. The company reported earnings for the third quarter ended July 31 of 29 cents a share, compared with 35 cents for the same period last year.

Gold prices gave ground as the price of bullion declined in London. Campbell Red Lake surrendered 1 1/2 to 57. Dime Mines 1 to 57-3/8. Homestake Mines 1 3/8 to 42 3/8 and ASA 1 to 45.

On the American Stock Exchange, prices eased broadly lower in quiet trading. The Amex index slipped 0.05 to 22.50.

In over-the-counter trading, the NASDAQ industrial average dropped 0.74 to 96.59.

Goods Orders Drop in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (AP-DJ).—New orders for durable goods declined 0.7 percent in July, largely due to decreases in bookings for transportation equipment and primary metals, the Commerce Department reported today.

A preliminary report showed July orders for durables at a seasonally-adjusted \$42.71 billion compared with an upward revised \$43.02 billion in June, when they rose 1.3 percent.

The June figure previously had been given as \$43.5 billion but was revised to reflect additional data.

The Commerce Department said orders for transportation equipment dropped \$580 million last month to an adjusted \$10.75 billion. Orders for primary metals were down \$270 million to \$6.74 billion.

New orders for the capital goods industries, considered a clue to future capital spending plans, were down \$1.1 billion to \$12.49 billion, entirely due to a decline in defense orders.

The backlog of durable orders increased 1.3 percent to an adjusted \$98.95 billion at the end of July from an upward revised \$97.65 billion at the end of June, which was 4 percent above the total at the end of May.

Mutual Funds Reverse Trend

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (Reuters).—Mutual fund sales in July exceeded redemptions for the first time since January, 1972, the Investment Company Institute reported today.

Sales of mutual funds totaled \$653.7 million and redemptions were \$356.6 million. By comparison net redemptions in June were \$45.4 million and \$26.7 million in July of last year.

The ICI also reported that mutual fund holdings of cash and cash equivalents rose by \$400 million in July to \$4.5 billion. The ratio of cash to assets rose to 9 percent, the highest since November 1970 and up from 8.7 percent in June.

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American Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible][illegible]

Eurodollars | European Gold Markets

Aug. 31, 1978				Aug. 21, 1978			
	Bid	Ask	Change		Op.	Cl.	H.C.
10 3/8	10 3/4	+ 1/8	London Fix	102.05	105.70	- 3 1/2	
11 1/4	11 3/8	+ 1/8	Zurich	106.50	105.70	- 3 1/2	
11 1/8	11 11/16	- 1/8	Paris (12.5 klbs) ..	110.29	110.71	- 0 1/2	
11 7/8	11 7/8	- 1/8	U.S. dollars per ounce.				
10 11/16	10 13/16						

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS
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Aug. 21, 1973

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International

Stock Indexes				Yr		Yr	
1972				1971		1970	
Yr.	Prev.	High	Low				
122.0	124.8	144.0	124.8	Asahi Glass	240	Mitsui EN Wks	75
135.88	156.72	168.00	134.14	Cannon Camera	240	Matsushita Bty Co.	24
120.29	121.44	156.21	115.25	Dai Nippon Print.	857	Mitsubishi Corp.	24
420.5	436.2	568.5	414.8	Fuji Photo	580	Mitsui Co.	24
				Fuji Photo	580	Nippon Yusen	24
				Kondo's Motor	700	Shimizu	24
				C. Rich	658		

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Aug. 21, 1973

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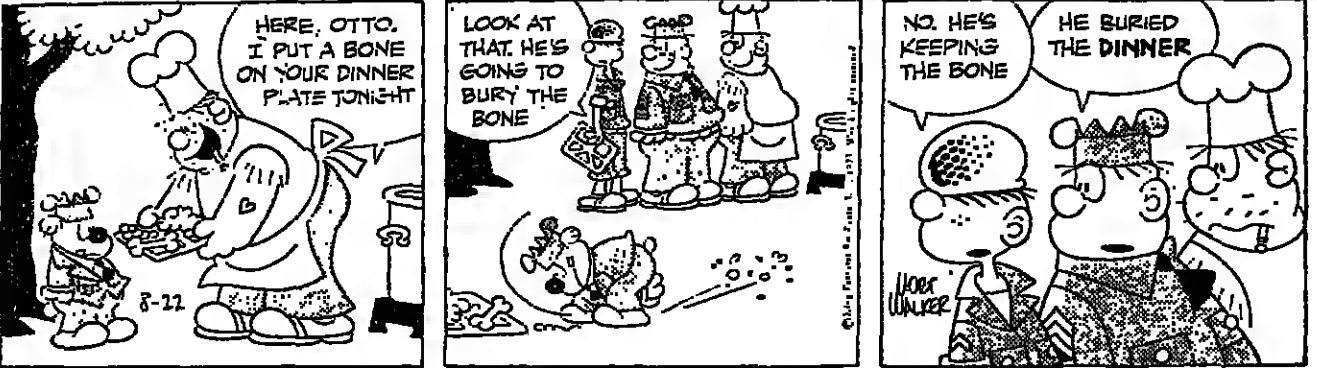
B.C.



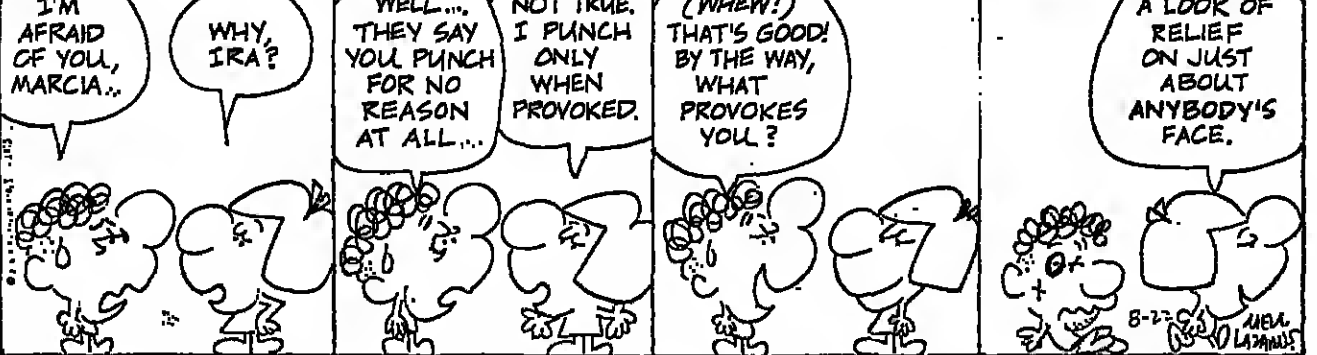
L.I.L. ABNER



BEETLE BAILEY



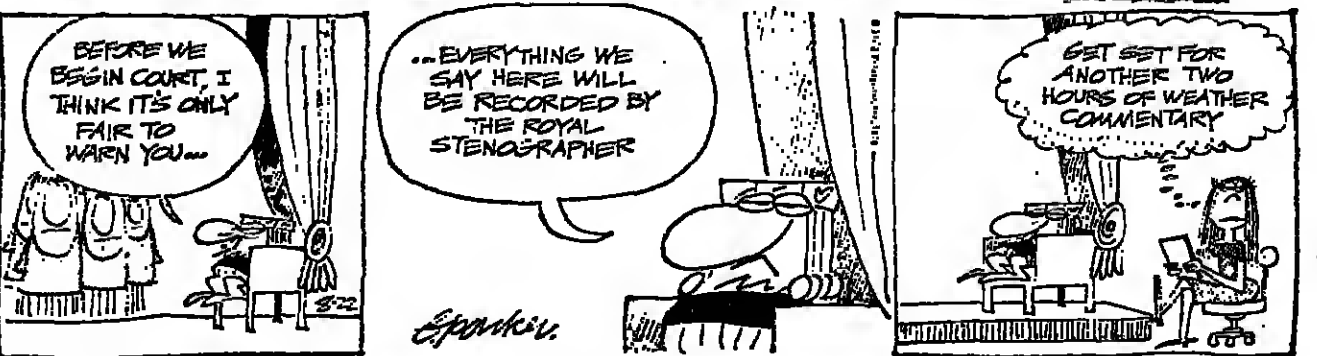
MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



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REX MORGAN M.D.



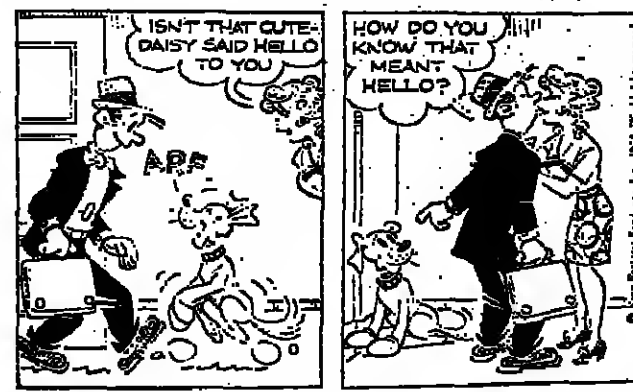
POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Siam hands generally attract the attention of the bridge public, but for the tournament cognoscenti an insignificant part can be a source of delight. Several spectators noted a neat play by a New York expert, Philip Feldman, in the life master pair championship in the Summer Nationals in Washington recently that netted him an important extra trick.

As at most other tables, North opened with one club and the response was one heart. Most North players rebid one no-trump, and played in that contract making seven or eight tricks. Feldman's partner raised him to two hearts, knowing that he could be relied on to make the most of a four-three trump fit, always a delicate situation. West led the spade ten, and East's queen was taken by the king. South finessed the heart queen successfully, and combined trumps, losing the third round to the king. West continued spades, and South took his three winners in the suit, noting a diamond signal from West on the fourth round. A club to dummy's ace left this interesting position:

NORTH
 ♠ A 5 3
 ♥ A Q 7
 ♦ 7 5 2
 ♣ A 9 6 2

WEST
 ♠ 10 9 8
 ♥ K 10 3
 ♦ A 7 9 6
 ♣ Q 3

EAST
 ♠ Q 7 2
 ♥ Q 8 6
 ♦ Q 4
 ♣ K J 7 5

SOUTH
 ♠ K 7 6 4
 ♥ 9 4 3 2
 ♦ K 10 3
 ♣ 10 4

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:
 West North East South
 Pass 1 ♣ Pass 1 ♥
 Pass 2 ♥ Pass Pass
 Pass

West led the spade ten.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

1. LIAISON 2. ABLE 3. SAFETY 4. OCHOC 5. SURVIVE 6. FAMILIO 7. BARBER 8. OFFSE 9. VILLIO 10. ODIE 11. STINE 12. AULIER 13. ERIAS 14. MUIER 15. JIAPE 16. LATE 17. TIRE 18. ALICE 19. MOORE 20. LIVAR 21. PLINE 22. PICTAS 23. LEVI 24. REIND 25. EXAM 26. AIRRED 27. ARY 28. STILLE 29. MAIUS 30. SHOE 31. THEIR 32. ATTIRE 33. SIAPOR 34. LONG 35. GUIS 36. TURE 37. EGG 38. ISOPERA 39. MAIRE 40. PLAUD 41. ONITIT 42. TBIAIR 43. OTISOR 44. REIGTE

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE—That scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

RANOB
 SABUQ
 PESTAC
 VIPSEL



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Answers tomorrow

Yesterday's: Jonathan THOMAS CHASE BECOME FORKED
 Answer: Shakespeare wrote it about nothing!—MUCH ADO

BOOKS

LYNDON

By Richard Harwood and Haynes Johnson. Praeger.
 187 pp. Illustrated. \$6.95.

Reviewed by Hugh Sides

"LYNDON" is a short but fascinating tour through the back corridors of LBJ's mind. It was there that he figured out how to make things work, or not work. The book is juicy with all the roars and whines of the man himself. "Lyndon" describes in a remarkable way the man who was President for five years and loved it and then lost it.

You go through this abbreviated portrait and all the way to use Johnson's own words: "You can hear him and feel him and smell him." Author Richard Harwood and Haynes Johnson have written at a time when Johnson's hot breath still can be described, when there are those whose blood still surges when they think of his outrages, when traces of his passions and earthiness still linger along the Potomac.

"Lyndon" is not exactly biography. It is not that long, or detailed, or that pretentious. It is not just an either/or. It is intimate and too thoughtful for that. It lies someplace in between, perhaps a literary hybrid emerging in the age of total communication. Harwood and Johnson don't offer a catalogue. They sketch. These two excellent reporters and writers are putting their chop on history before the embalmer gets there. They have unusual records—the first-hand memos from careful men like Carroll Kilpatrick and Chalmers Roberts who sat through the three-hour lunches of catharsis with the President and walked on the back lawn while he bled about the world and himself. Much of this material has never been published.

The intricacy of Lyndon Johnson portrayed here is breathtaking. The range of his hang-ups and fears and loves is staggering. There is Johnson calling a reporter a "piss ant," then saying of Pierre Salinger, "Pierre just killed it through. He announced a lot of things I never heard of."

We can hear again his gushing contempt for "General Alsop" and "General Morse," his two Vietnam nemesis. In his limousine in the Washington night early in his presidency he worries about "the Eastern crowd" and being a "compromising President."

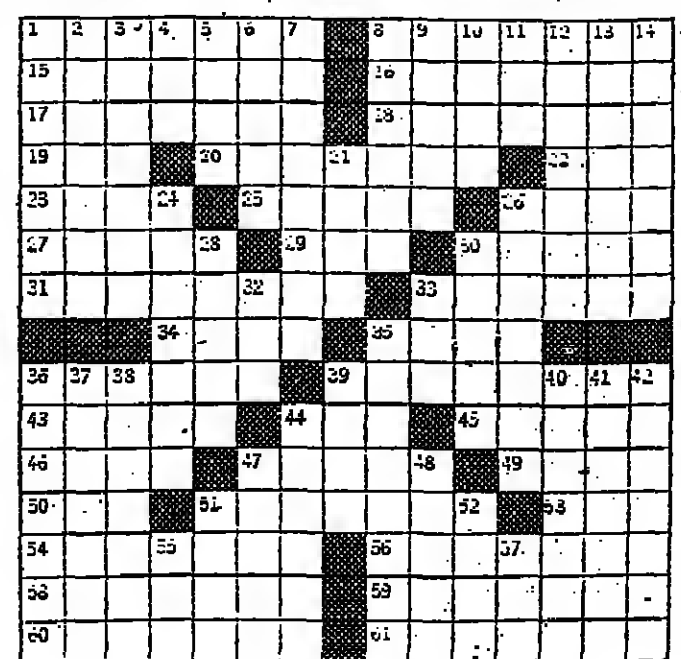
He fancied himself surrounded by critics. In the womb of the White House he let fly at almost anything. Speaking of the fault-finders, he complained, "When I see a friend on the street I say hello—that's a terrible thing." Confronted by the suggestion that Kennedy was better than he was at foreign policy, Johnson bellowed, "They say he 'Kennedy' called the fifth desk officer about things—'I tell you'."

After Johnson had eliminated Bobby Kennedy, then attorney general, as his running mate for 1964, Johnson held court with reporters and friends and acted out the confrontation with glee, describing Bobby's "Adam's apple going up and down like a yo-yo." He had told Bobby, "You would

CROSSWORD

By Will Wells

- ACROSS
- 1 Challenge
 8 Used sandpaper
 16 Relative of "Out of stock"
- 17 Take an oath
 18 Rose of W.W. II
 19 Lupino
 20 One thing—
 21 Day: Abbr.
 22 Truck areas
 23 Warty orange
 26 Recompensed
 27 Strong man
 29 Good times
 30 Writer A. A.
 31 Danger for ship in a storm
 32 Took a vote
 34 Field creature
 35 Vocalize
 36 Like sheets in January
 39 Immigrants' accommodation
 43 Plastic for floors
 45 Baker's aid
 46 Baseball's Slaughter
- 47 Weirdo
 49 Ore pit: Sp.
 50 Edsel's relative
 51 Loud noise, in Scotland
 53 "Anti-liquor org."
 54 Clothing
 56 Bit of food
 58 Wardrobe
 59 Texas, vis-a-vis Alaska
 60 Caruso and Fermi
 61 Tea judges
- DOWN
- 1 Laughable
 2 Out with an escort
 3 V.I.P.
 4 Part of T.N.T.
 5 Mummy
 6 Take care of
 7 Cherish
 8 Small branches
 9 Punishment's forerunner
 10 Wander
 11 French soul
 12 Stumbling block
- 13 Alkaloid of a bean
 14 Mockard
 21 Measuring device
 24 Struts about
 26 Mayflower fare
 28 "I—return"
 30 French painter
 32 Natural asset
 33 Jack Horner's dessert
 35 Most dauntless
 36 Gorged
 37 Bowling item
 38 Nasty one
 39 Chimney-sweep's target
 40 Kidhearted
 41 Less harsh
 42 Blackboard needs
 44 Scores, with "up"
 47 El—(painter)
 48 Ruminant
 51 Brice—
 52 Greek letters
 55 Jackie's mate
 57 High in pitch



Win 3 at Student Games

Swimmers Bolster U.S. Respectability

MOSCOW, Aug. 21 (UPI).—The United States, finally awake from its week-long "sleeping giant" role, plunged into the World University Games gold medal today with three first-place medals in swimming.

The Americans, gaining gold from Cathy Carr in the women's 200-meter breaststroke, Sally Tuttle in the women's 100-meter freestyle and Allen Poucher in the men's 100-meter butterfly, moved into second place in the overall gold medal race with five while the host Russians topped their medal tally to 48.

The U.S. basketball team, which had won its previous four games by an average of more than 80 points, suffered a mild "letdown" in beating Czechoslovakia, 110-59. It also was the Americans' fifth straight 100-point game.

Amid a driving rainstorm at the open-air Luzhanskiy swim pool, which also catches its share of winds from the nearby Moscow river, the U.S. swimmers overcame their shivers to win three of the four swim finals scheduled for the first day of competition.

Miss Carr, the double gold medalist from Albuquerque, N.M., found herself locked in the play's most exciting duel when she held off Ludmila Porubalko of the Soviet Union in the 200-meter breaststroke.

She won the world's premier breaststroke by 2 minutes 43 seconds.

"I haven't been able to train this much since school got out," said the 16-year-old Miss Carr.

Miss Tuttle, from Ventura, Calif., won the 100-meter butterfly.

Allen Poucher, from Los Angeles, won the 100-meter butterfly.

The U.S. men's basketball team committed numerous errors against the towering Czechs, whose front line averaged 8 feet 10 inches.

Although they still won by 51 points, the U.S. men's basketball team committed numerous errors against the towering Czechs, whose front line averaged 8 feet 10 inches.

Still, the American, raced off to a 20-2 lead after five minutes and, paced by a 21-point performance by center Marvin Barnes of Providence College, were never in any trouble.

"We had a day off yesterday and it hurt us," U.S. head coach Ed Badger said.

The fast-improving U.S. women's team also continued their winning ways, edging Bulgaria, 57-50, for their fourth straight victory since an opening loss to the Russians.

The Russians pulled off a 1-2 sweep in the men's springboard diving competition behind Vladimir Strahov and Vladimir Vasin.

Strahov's winning point total was 580.83. Steve McFarland of Amarillo, Tex., finished third with 501.27.

Telmaras Kakulia and Vladimir Korotkov of the Soviet Union won the men's doubles tennis title with a 6-4, 6-2, 6-3 victory over Bulgarian brothers Bozhidar and Mladen Pampulov.

The Soviet women's doubles team of Olga Morozova and Zinaida Vanova also won the gold medal, defeating Kazuo Sawamatsu and Kayoko Fukunaka, 6-0, 6-3.

Istvan Ostre of Hungary took the men's individual event in fencing. Second was Gabor Munkoskai, also of Hungary, and the Soviet Union's Boris Lukomsky was third.

Miss Potter, 22, performed a 1 1/2 twist somersault with a 1/4 twist for her final dive, beating Carrie Irish of Columbus, Ohio, and Jane Manchester of Los Angeles, Mich.

However, since there is no one-meter dive in international competition, Miss Potter, from Mount Pleasant, will have to wait until she competes in the three-meter final Friday to learn whether she will be on the team.

Miss Potter, who has been competing nationally for nine years, has been plagued in recent years by tendonitis and back ailments.

"The jump got a little backache," she said, brushing off reports that she was in constant pain. "If you read the papers, you would think I should have been buried yesterday."

The meet has a light schedule until tomorrow, when the swimming competition starts.

Calif. won the 100-meter freestyle in 1:00.3 over West Germany's Jutta Wever. It was her first victory in international competition.

Poucher, of Jacksonville, Fla., got the men into the act with his fastest career 200-meter butterfly time—58.4. Byron MacDonald of Canada was second in 57.2.

The other swimming final—the men's 100-meter freestyle—went to Vladimir Bure of the Soviet Union, and the Russians also picked up gold in men's springboard diving and men's tennis double.

American Kenneth Knox of Glen Ridge, N.J., was second in the 100 freestyle.

Although they still won by 51 points, the U.S. men's basketball team committed numerous errors against the towering Czechs, whose front line averaged 8 feet 10 inches.

Still, the American, raced off to a 20-2 lead after five minutes and, paced by a 21-point performance by center Marvin Barnes of Providence College, were never in any trouble.

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Toma Ovici ... against the wall.

American Track Coach Says Folly of AAU Hurt the Team

MOSCOW, Aug. 21 (UPI).—The head coach of the U.S. track team, which won only two gold medals at the World University Games here, defended his athletes' showing today and chastised the bureaucratic U.S. sports bodies for their lack of cooperation and understanding of the student games' importance.

"I know there's been a lot of criticism directed toward our kids' performance over here," said Joe Vigil, the American coach. "And I think that for the record, it should be pointed out that other than the Russians, we still did better than any other country here and at least seven of our kids performed better than they ever did in their life."

"But," Vigil said, "if it's gold medals people want, the AAU (Amateur Athletic Union) and other governing bodies are going to have to understand that the Europeans gear for these games and are in peak condition for them."

Vigil, of Adams State in Colorado, particularly cited the AAU-sanctioned track tour of Europe, and Africa just prior to the University Games which robbed the U.S. track team here of many of the country's best performers—notably 1,500-men, Dave Wottle and Marty Liquori and sprinter Marshall Dill.

"I know a lot of the kids who went on the AAU tour wanted to come to the University Games," said Vigil, "and we even had written commitments from some of them."

"But how do you organize a national team like this in June when the AAU steps in and offers them a tour of two continents? That was the choice that was facing our best track men and naturally many of them opted for the AAU tour and gave up the idea of coming here."

Vigil said he would be making a detailed report to all the U.S. sports bodies about the importance placed on the University Games by every country except the United States.

"These games have always been a great means of experience for young American track men—Larry Matzloff, Wottle and Paty James are just some of the kids who competed four years ago at this time."

Nussbaum Asks Delay

GENEVA, Aug. 21 (Reuters).—Eric Nussbaum of Switzerland has asked the European Boxing Union for a postponement of his European light-heavyweight title fight against champion John Conteh of Britain, on Sept. 10 in London. Nussbaum is suffering from acute back pains.

NFL Deals

ATLANTA—Dropped four-year defensive tackle Dennis Banks and second-year linebacker Bill Jenkins.

PHILADELPHIA—Cut seven-year middle linebacker Dick Abner, and second-year linebacker Bill Jenkins.

LOS ANGELES—Signed safety Steve Price, recently cut by Denver.

Redskins Give Thomas Supporting Hand

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (WP).—Duane Thomas's first game away from RFK Stadium since he became a Washington Redskins quickly reminded him of how cruel the outside world can be.

Protected by coach George Allen, accepted with open arms by most of his teammates and warmly welcomed by the hometown fans in his first two games as a Redskin, Thomas was a complete Washington Redskin.

Because of various misunderstandings with Dallas, New England and San Diego, he had appeared that Thomas was the classic loner. He did not appear to be part of a team. He just went about his business and everyone left him alone.

Things are different with the Redskins, however, as Thomas, for perhaps the first time since he was a rookie with the Cowboys, knows his teammates and coaches are behind him and that they care for him and his welfare.

This could not have been illustrated better than against the Buffalo Bills Friday night before 80,000 fans in the first game ever played at RFK Stadium in Buffalo, N.Y.

Thomas looked to be back in top form, battering the Bills for 70 yards in 17 carries and catching three passes for another 42 yards.

As he relaxed on the bench in the second half, the fans started in on him. They called him names and finally resorted to throwing objects at him. Thomas took all he could, and, at one point late

Beats Nastase Smith Adds a Touch As U.S. Gains Final

ALAMO, Calif., Aug. 21 (AP).—America's Stan Smith beat the Nastase of Romania, 5-7, 6-2, 6-3, 4-6 yesterday in another classic tennis battle between the pair after Marty Riessen had already clinched a U.S. victory in the Davis Cup interzone finals.

Riessen beat Toma Ovici, 6-1, 4-6, 6-1, 7-5 to give the United States a 3-1 lead and Smith's victory made the final score 4-1 in the semi-final round of the international competition.

Seeking the Davis Cup for the sixth straight year, the United States will face the winner of the October 1973 Australia-Czechoslovakia interzone final starting Nov. 30 in Cleveland.

Both Riessen and Smith are hoping Australia beats Czechoslovakia.

"They have Ken Rosewall and John Newcombe as of now," said Riessen, "and I see where Rod Lever wants in. None of those guys care for each other and if the Australian wind blows to pick from among them there

are going to be a lot of hard feelings.

"I'd like to play Australia," said Smith, "because they have the best players. It would be a big challenge for us and one I think we can meet."

Smith and Nastase, perhaps the best two singles players in the world, struggled three hours in their first match this year. Even though the team situation was settled, they produced by far the most exciting tennis of the three-day competition.

The 6-foot-4 American suffered only one service break in the first three sets. It came in the deciding 12th game of the opening set.

But Smith broke Nastase's serve in the first game of the second set and again four games later and twice in the third set. He combined great play at the net on crossing shots with his big serve to dominate the second and third sets.

Nastase, undefeated in Davis Cup singles, came back to win the fourth set when he broke Smith's serve in the seventh game, which went to deuce three times.

Smith held his serve in the seventh game of the final set despite two doublefaults, and he broke Nastase's serve in the next game to take a 5-3 lead. Nastase doublefaulted twice in that game. Smith fell behind 0-30 in the closing game before coming back to win it.

After the match, Smith said Nastase was at his best, and added, "I thought I'd have a better chance to win if the teams were tied. In some of our big matches, he hasn't played his best, because he wasn't as loose. We were both loose today."

Last year, Smith beat Nastase as the United States beat Romania, 3-2, in the challenge round in Bucharest. Smith also beat the Romanian in last year's Wimbledon final.

Riessen, 31, whose selection over Tom Gorman had caused a modest controversy, had not been in cup competition for four years while playing as a contract professional. He was chosen by Dennis Ralston, the U.S. captain, over Gorman on the basis of experience.

He was pitted against Nastase on opening day, and Smith with Ovici. When Smith and Nastase both won in straight sets, there was muttering that perhaps Gorman should have been playing. Then, Sunday, Smith and Erik Van Dillen beat Nastase and Ionel Santian, in doubles, and Riessen had his opportunity to settle the issue against Ovici.

This he proceeded to do, not without a few anxious moments in the fourth set but essentially without being threatened.

Player Learns Football Is Not That Important

CINCINNATI, Aug. 21 (AP).—Tight-end Jan White left the Buffalo Bills and professional football the other day. Pro football may not understand why, but White says he does.

"Money is no longer reason enough for me to play football," the former Ohio State star said. "I'm not saying it's a bad reason. A lot of players in pro football play only for the money. Other guys really love it. I'm not putting either of them down. I just feel a need to do something else."

White, 24, credits his off-season job with children at Dayton, Ohio, juvenile court as helping him make his decision.

A sociology major at Ohio State, White is now taking a job with the Ohio Youth Commission.

Light-Heavy Champ Foster Wants to Keep Title at Home

ALBUQUERQUE, N.M., Aug. 21 (UPI).—Light-heavyweight champion Bob Foster, who says he doesn't intend to lose a fight in his hometown, defends his title tonight against his No. 1 challenger, South Africa's Pierre Fourie.

Considered one of the hardest punches in light-heavyweight history, Foster has never lost in the division while compiling a 49-6 won-lost record, including 42 knockouts. All six losses have been to heavyweights.

Since winning the title on May 4, 1968, by knocking out Dick Tiger, Foster has successfully defended the crown 10 times, winning nine of them by knockouts.

Fourie, noted more for his speed than his punching ability, has also never lost to a light-heavyweight. He has a 45-1 record, including nine knockouts.

Yesterday, Foster, 34, was already looking forward to his boxing future.

"I'm going to retire as the unbeaten light-heavyweight champion of the world," he said.

"That ought to tell you how I feel about this fight. I don't intend to lose—not in front of my hometown fans."

"I'll defend my title again before the end of the year," he said.

In the fourth quarter, tried to go up into the stands and tangle with a fan who he thought was responsible for most of the thrown objects and verbal abuse.

Teammates restrained Thomas and, at Allen's insistence, he retired to the dressing room escorted by Mike Bass, Larry Brown and Roy Jefferson, with about 3 minutes left in the game.

Instead of alienating Thomas, as some critics undoubtedly would have expected, this incident only served to bring Thomas, Allen and the Redskins that much closer together.

Bill Kilmer, Charley Taylor, Herb Mulkey and other Redskins rallied around Thomas, protecting one of their own.

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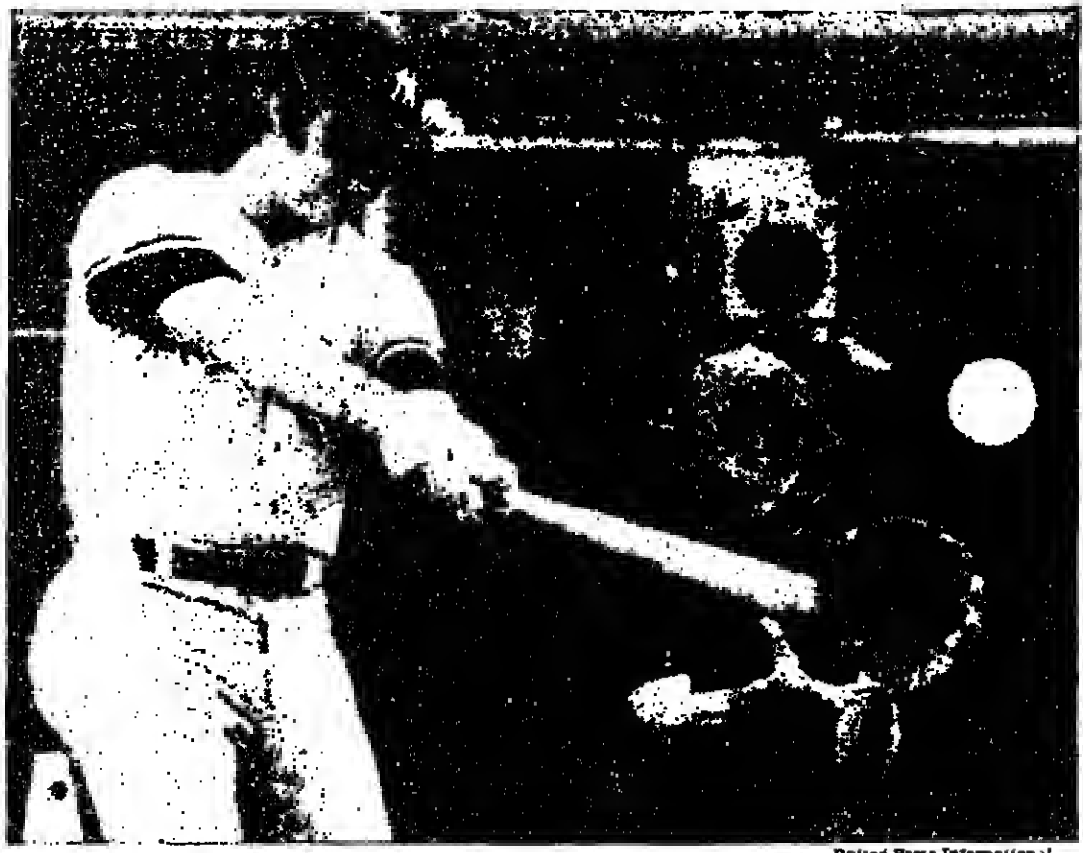
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BLINDFOLD TEST—Yankee Bobby Murcer bats with eyes covered in exhibition before regular game with Royals. The ball used was the size of a softball and had an electronic beeper—emitting a tone—in it. The ball is used in games for the blind.

J.R. Richard: Astros' Big Success

NEW YORK, Aug. 21 (AP).—James Rodney Richard, known primarily for his height, is building a reputation as a pitcher.

The slugging Pittsburgh Pirates will testify to Richard's growing prowess after managing just two hits against the right-hander in the Houston Astros' 10-2 victory last night.

Richard, at 6-foot-6, the tallest player in the major leagues, retired the first 16 batters before watching Dan Felsch hit in the sixth.

At Oliver got the Pirates first hit, a two-out single in the seventh, and he also got the Pirates' last hit, a two-run double in the ninth.

Otherwise, it was all Richard. The Astros ace, called up from the minors May 29, struck out nine—including major league home run leader Willie Stargell four times—and walked just three in winning for the fifth time in his career.

The Houston ace provided more than ample support with 13 hits, including a grand slam home run by Bob Watson and a three-run shot by Lee May.

At Montreal, Gary Matthews led off the 11th inning with a triple and scored when second baseman Larry Lincoln dropped the relay for an error, enabling San Francisco to beat the Expos, 6-4. Matthews' run gave the Giants a 5-4 lead and they added a run on singles by Tito Fuentes, Willie McCovey and Garry Maddox and an infield out by Dave Kingman.

The Expos twice rallied to tie the game on two homers by Ron Fairly, who made it 3-3 in the eighth and 4-4 in the 10th.

Orleans 4, Twins 3

BALTIMORE, Aug. 21 (UPI).—Paul Blair scored the winning run on a wild throw in a wild three-run ninth-inning rally as the Baltimore Orioles downed the Minnesota Twins, 4-3, last night for their eighth straight victory, their longest of the season.

With Merv Rettenmund up and the bases loaded in a 3-3 game, Rettenmund bounced a chopper to third baseman Danny Monson, whose throw for the force at home plate went sailing over the head of catcher George Mitterwald allowing Blair to score easily.

Tommy Davis opened the inning with a walk, and Boog Powell singled off the glove of Rich Reese at first. Manager Frank Quilley replaced his pitcher, Eddie Bane, with Bill Hands. Blair singled to center off Hands' first pitch, scoring Davis.

Brooks Robinson followed with a single to left, driving in the winning run. The winning run was scored by Powell with the tying run. The hit was the 2,500th lifetime for Robinson.

Monday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Cin. 011 000 000 100 100 5-3 12 1

N.Y. 000 000 000 100 100 5-3 12 1

Montreal 000 000 000 100 100 5-3 12 1

San Francisco 000 000 000 100 100 5-3 12 1

St. Louis 000 000 000 100 100 5-3 12 1

San Diego 000 000 000 100 100 5-3 12 1

Los Angeles 000 000 000 100 100 5-3 12 1

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Washington 000 000 000 100 100 5-3 12 1

Chicago 000 000 000 100 100 5-3 12 1

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Earl Williams sacrificed, morning Blair and Robinson to third and second and Bobby Grich was walked intentionally to load the bases. That set the stage for a force play at the plate which ended with Monson's wild throw.

The victory also extended the Orioles' lead in the American League Eastern Division to 3 1/2 games over the Detroit Tigers.

Red Sox 5, Rangers 4

At Texas, Carlton Fisk hit his 33rd and 34th homers, the second in a two-run blast in the ninth inning, to give Boston a 5-4 victory over the Rangers. Texas carried a one-run lead into the ninth, but with one out, Jackie Brown walked Danny Cater and Fisk then followed with his 400-foot shot.

All the Boston runs came on batters. Tommy Harper hit the second pitch of the game off Jim Bibbo over the left-field wall for his 15th homer and Fisk and Dwight Evans each homered in the fifth.

Busy did not allow a runner past first base until Bobby Murcer doubled to lead off the ninth. A walk, a single by Graig Nettles and an error followed as the Yankees scored their two runs and Doug Bird came in to get the final two outs and pick up his 12th save.

